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BIG BREAKAWAY OF MINERS FROM THE FEDERATION

Event Follows Failure of Peace Negotiations on National Basis

LITTLE PROSPECT OF EARLY DEVELOPMENT

Lord Londonderry Describes Conditions of Families at His Pits

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 20—An extensive breakaway from the Miners National Federation to accept the terms which the coal owners offer locally has followed the failure of the negotiations here for a settlement of the coal stoppage on a national basis. This breakaway has taken place in Nottinghamshire, where the men for some time past have been drifting back to work in small numbers. Now 12,000 employed in the Bolsover, Mansfield, Creswell, Pufford and Clipstone pits have, through their delegates agreed with the owners to resume work upon a 7½ hour day (half an hour longer than before the stoppage), the wages not to be reduced.

Other Nottinghamshire pits have decided to offer corresponding terms, and an owners' meeting at Derby has considered a similar move in that area. In the meanwhile 1500 men are at work in the Stavelry pits, Derbyshire, and a further small increase is now reported in the numbers who have returned to the collieries in Warwickshire and Leicestershire and the Forest of Dean.

Others Support Federation

Elsewhere the miners are still supporting their central federation in refusing the mineowners' proposals. After the fruitless meeting between the owners and the Miners' Federation leaders here yesterday there is considered to be so little prospect of further early developments in the negotiations upon a national basis that it has been arranged for the Prime Minister to leave England on a short holiday. Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Minister of Labor, and Col. G. R. Lane-Fox, Secretary for Mines, will remain here on behalf of the Government.

The Miners' Federation executive committeee met the Trade Union Council, representing the other labor unions, here to discuss the further propaganda campaign with a view to ascertaining what measure of public support will be forthcoming for the miners in prolonging the fight. Much depends on what support they receive both here and in the United States.

MacDonald Refuses Invitation

Ramsay MacDonald, ex-Labor Prime Minister, meanwhile has refused Lord Londonderry's invitation to visit the pits which this owner controls, to see for himself what truth there may be in the alleged privations among the women and children. Lord Londonderry, therefore, has published a statement on this subject. He says that school children and children between three and six years old receive two meals daily. "Children under three and expectant and nursing mothers," he continues, "receive dried milk and prepared foods at Welfare centers free of charge. Boards of guardians allow each wife 12s. a week and each child 4s. weekly in relief tickets,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1926

Local

Men From West Call President Stronger There 1
Mislaid Key Leads to Discovery of Artist 4B
Normal School Discussion Due 4B
Vermont Picks Ferns 4B
Radio Tonight 4B
British 22-Foot Racer Designed to Regain Motor Track Prestige 4B
Legion Plans Pageant 5B
Former Mayor Heads Chamber 5B
Power Bonds Allowed 5B
Wider Use of Spiritual Force Behind Prohibition Is Urged 5B

General

Mexican Priests Reported Returning 1
Mexican President Answers Roman Bishops 1
Six Montreal Sea Scouts Reach New York on a Whaler 1
Big Breakaway of British Miners 1
Recognition of Soviet Russia Comes Up Again 2
Boston Wool Men Lose 2
Asks Fair Play in Mexican Case 2
King George V of England Purchases Half a Rabbit 3
Authors Seek Copyright Bill 3
School Teaches Women Farmers Who Really Rake, Hoe and Dig 3
Reich Admits Ceding Report 3
Election Funds Become Target 4
British Maintain Pace in Air Development in Varied Lines 4
Europe Awaits Tangier Moves 4
Up-Staters Bar Wet Candidate 5
Spain Cannot Take Back Seat 5
Farm Marketing Support Given 5
Poland Makes Zloty Secure 5
Irish Illusions Disappearing 5
Roadside Marts Do Big Business 6
Anti-Bolshevist Campaign in China 7
Ruins of Old Fort Davis Recall Frontier Period 7
Actors Found Working Union 13
Lloyds Erect New Building 15
Mr. Fish Replies to Wet Critics 15
Japan Reviews House of Peers 15
Scholarships for British Boys 16

Financial

Stock Prices Irregular 12
New York and Boston Stocks 12
United Shoe Dividend Plans 12
Sheep Prices Decline 13
Motors' Six Months' Showing 13
New York Bond Market 13

Sports

Spencer Leads New Archers 14
United States Women's Tenns 14
Major-League Baseball 14

Features

Little Halls of Fame 1
The Sundial 2
In the Lighter Vein 4
Radio 6
Sunset Stories 7
Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration 8
Eggs Made Interesting 8
The Home Forum 9
Joy in Being Useful
Among the Railroads 13
Editorials 18
The Week in London 18
Seeing a Sultan Off 18

LITTLE HALLS OF FAME

UNDER · THE · EAVES · OF GREATER · BOSTON · BUILDINGS

BOSTON no less than New York has its halls of fame, although the tributes paid to illustrious men and women here consist of their names hewn in stone under the eaves of public buildings rather than their figures chiseled in the forms of marble statuary.

Perhaps the name of an historical personage tells posterity as much or little of what he really was as does his face. In either case one value lies in the extent to which the individual's contribution to humanity is known. To this end The Christian Science Monitor will present from day to day a series of cameo sketches of some outstanding accomplishments of those honored in these Boston scrolls of honor.

One of these rolls is a list of approximately 540 names carved in panels around three sides of the Boston Public Library in Copley Square. Another is the roster of 115 names, many of them included also in the library list, which appears on the buildings of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Other edifices of public interest also bear groups of names on their walls, and a roster of more than 50 great Americans is written about the ceiling of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in the State House.

Chief interest centers in the roll on the library building because of its comprehensiveness. Samuel A. B. Abbott, who was chairman of the board of trustees of the library during the construction of the building a little more than 30 years ago, explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at his home in Wellesley Hills that the list was intended to be representative of literature and the arts and sciences. The selection of the names was made by the trustees largely from lists and suggestions offered by a number of Boston citizens. Prof. Henry W. Haynes, a member of the board who had been a member of the faculty of the University of Vermont and a student of archæology abroad, presented more of the names than any other one person, Mr. Abbott believed. Other members of the board then were Frederick O. Prince, a former mayor, Phineas Pierce, and William R. Richards.

Formulating the List

The trustees spent perhaps more effort in formulating an agreeable list of names for the interiors of the small domes in the first corridor of the library than in making up the longer list for the outside, Mr.

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 7)

FOREIGNERS SPEND MILLIARDS OF FRANCS ON VISIT TO FRANCE

Hotel Keepers Strongly Protest the Policy of Discouraging Tourists

By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 20—Precise figures showing the number of Americans and British visiting France and the amounts they spent are the best answer to the recent fulminations against the foreigner. The Office National du Tourisme in its report for last year indicates that what is called invisible exportation was, thanks to the visitor, a considerable factor in commercial exchanges. There were 220,000 Americans, 759,097 British and 685,148 Spanish visitors. The Americans spent an average of $1028 per head, which gives a total of $226,160,000. At last year's average rate of 22 francs to the dollar this means 5,000,000,000 francs. Reckoned at the present rate of 35, it is about 7,000,000,000.

Obviously it is impossible for France to ignore such a sum and the folly of the outbursts of xenophobia are demonstrated. A table is given showing that the American visitors fall into five classes. In each hundred are two millionaires individually spending $5000, 18 members of the wealthy classes, individually spending $1760, 44 members of the liberal professions, shopkeepers and manufacturers individually spending $850, eight persons traveling on business as well as pleasure individually spending $1500, 28 students teachers, and employees on holiday average a spending of $425.

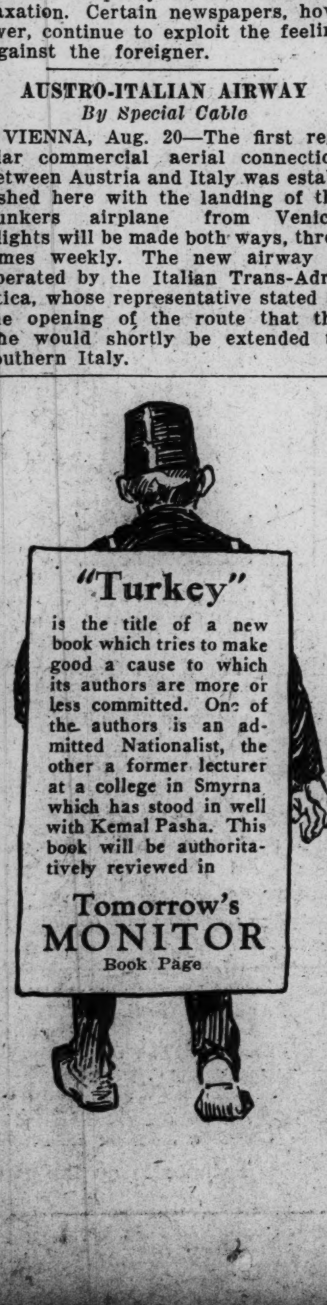
The number of British visitors was between three and four times greater than the Americans, and even though they stayed a shorter time, they spent less, their contribution which can be reckoned to the account of invisible exports, thus adjusting the commercial balance, should help nullify the reported deficit in exchanges.

The hotel keepers in their organ vigorously protest against the discouragement of tourists and point out the stupidity of discriminatory taxation. Certain newspapers, however, continue to exploit the feeling against the foreigner.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN AIRWAY

By Special Cable

VIENNA, Aug. 20—The first regular commercial aerial connection between Austria and Italy was established here with the landing of the Junkers airplane from Venice. Flights will be made both ways, three times weekly. The new airway is operated by the Italian Trans-Adriatica, whose representative stated at the opening of the route that the line would shortly be extended to southern Italy.



MOVE TO REVIVE DRY PARTY SEEN

Prohibitionists Reported to Be Active in Several States

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 20—Alonzo E. Wilson, former Illinois State chairman of the Prohibition Party and for many years a member of the National Committee, says that a movement to revive the Prohibition Party is becoming active in several states. Mr. Wilson just returned from Wisconsin, where he attended a state conference of the party.

An effort is to be made next month to revive the party in Illinois and Dr. Leigh Colvin, national chairman of the party, is scheduled to arrive here Sept. 4 to assist in this objective, Mr. Wilson said.

A substantial vote for the party is anticipated in New York, Indiana, Wisconsin and California, where it is now active, he added.

In Michigan the Prohibition Party has filed the names of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor for the fall elections.

WAUPACA, Wis., Aug. 20 (Special)—Friends of the Prohibition Party in Wisconsin held a conference at Camp Cleghorn, near here, this week and arranged for an active campaign in this state. D. Leigh Colvin of New York, chairman of the Prohibition National Committee, was a speaker, as was A. R. Buckman, candidate for the primary nomination for Gevernor, former Gov. H. H. Tubbs of Elkhorn and others.

At the closing session Mr. Colvin discussed prohibition and the American Governmental system. He declared that "Our system of government necessitates a political party committed to prohibition to administer it effectively." Emphasis was placed upon the necessity for building a new and greater Prohibition Party in the United States by speakers, who said there are indications of more interest in the movement this year than for several years. They declared, "Many voters are disgusted with the catering of old party politicians to the wet vote," and assertion was made that officials dependent upon the wet vote are failing to enforce the law.

In Wisconsin a complete state ticket has been placed upon the primary ballot, with three candidates contesting for the prohibition nomination for Governor.

DR. LYMAN C. NEWELL TO REPRESENT B. U.

Named by President Marsh for Chemical Meeting

Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, has appointed Dr. Lyman C. Newell, head of the chemistry department, College of Liberal Arts, to represent the university at the semi-centennial of the American Chemical Society, to be held in Philadelphia, Sept. 4 to 11.

Dr. Newell was recently appointed a member of the society's committee to investigate methods of teaching chemistry in colleges. This committee will supplement the work of a similar committee on the teaching of chemistry in high schools, of which Dr. Newell was an original member. The new committee will report at the Philadelphia meeting.

While in Philadelphia Dr. Newell will attend the annual dinner of the editors of the Journal of Chemical Education, of which he is departmental editor on the history of chemistry.

Dr. Newell's recent retirement as chairman of the northeastern section was marked by the presentation of a series of tributes to him by Kenneth L. Mark, the new chairman; James F. Norris of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, national president; Prof. T. W. Richards of Harvard, and others.

MEN FROM WEST CALL PRESIDENT STRONGER THERE

Senator Capper, Kansas, and Julius Rosenwald, Visit White Pine Camp

PAUL SMITHS, N. Y., Aug. 20 (AP)—Varying views on farm legislation proposals were presented at the summer executive office by Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, and Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, chairman of the board of Sears-Roebuck Co., guests at the Summer White House.

Both Mr. Capper and Mr. Rosenwald agreed substantially in their reports of the business and economic conditions of the country, but while the Senator spoke in approval of the price stabilization plan contained in the defeated McNary-Haugen Farm Relief Bill of the recent session of Congress, Mr. Rosenwald said any price stabilization plan was bound to end in "a vicious circle."

The Republican Party, Mr. Capper predicted, will suffer few setbacks in the congressional elections this fall. He declared President Coolidge was strong in the West, which approved his economy program, while being "disappointed somewhat" that he didn't support the McNary-Haugen Farm Program.

While Mr. Rosenwald declined to discuss politics, he expressed the opinion that reports of "agitation" against the President in the West had been exaggerated, that the farmers "now feel differently" about Mr. Coolidge, and that he is stronger than ever with the people everywhere.

Mr. Rosenwald approved strongly plans to strengthen the co-operative marketing movement in the country.

Mr. Capper declared the importance of the movement was recognized, but said steps were necessary, such as some revision of the tariff, without tearing down the protective system, to give the farmer in the West "a fair shake" with the industrial East.

A tariff on hides, he especially urged, and he suggested that a reduction or complete removal of the tariff on aluminum products would be desirable.

Mr. Rosenwald reported a prosperous business condition throughout the country, except in the Dakotas and Minnesota, a view substantially that of Mr. Capper, who said Kansas was having the most prosperous year in its history, with the value of its combined crops estimated at $420,000,000. A bumper wheat crop of 150,000,000 bushels has been harvested, he added, and is selling at around $1.20.

INSURANCE RATE FOR MOTORISTS IS INTERPRETED

Attorney-General's Office Straightens Out Question of Combination Policy

If the new compulsory automobile insurance law requirements are met, combination policies may be lawfully approved by the state insurance commissioner, according to an opinion given out today by the Attorney-General's office. It is held that the intent of the Legislature in framing the new law which goes into effect next January was to require all owners of automobiles to carry personal liability insurance.

This opinion, written by James H. Devlin, acting Attorney-General, was at the request of Commssioner Wesley E. Monk, who is working on the rate question and is to hold a hearing on the subject next Tuesday.

"It does not appear to have been the intention of the Legislature to prohibit the combination in one policy of the required provisions with other lawful ones more extensive in character when no confusion with the required provisions of the statutory motor vehicle liability policy arises," wrote Mr. Devlin.

This opinion does not mean that automobile owners are compelled to take out property damage as well as that for personal injury. This new law is confined entirely to the personal injury feature, although insurance men believe that an attempt will be made in a few years to add the property damage clause.

Large Attendance Expected

A large attendance is expected at the public hearing to be held next Tuesday by Mr. Monk, regarding the new insurance rates. Those who have any suggestions to offer have been given this opportunity to speak, the hearing having been ordered by law.

Setting the new rates has been a difficult task, calling for many months of work by a large staff of assistants. One year ago today Mr. Monk asked 50 insurance companies operating in Massachusetts to furnish him with data regarding their rates and loss experiences for 10 months in 1924. Later the last two months of the year were reported to him, so that he has been studying facts for the entire year.

There are many problems to be considered. Some interests have urged the rates to be higher, and others desire them lower. Those who favor higher rates declare that the compulsory insuring of all automobile users to the total of 700,000 is certain to force the companies to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Quartered Apple Pies Loom With Huge Crop

By the Associated Press

Chicago

APPLE pies may soon be quartered again as during the good old days when a piece of pie really meant something. Apple crop larger than ever before known is confronting the United States.

The Government Bureau of Agricultural Economics said that the outlook is for 2,000,000 barrels increased yield as compared with the forecast a month ago. Nearly 40,000,000 barrels of apples are now expected this season as against a five-year average production of 30,000,000 barrels.

Early apples are so abundant that wholesale prices have gone as low as 50 cents a bushel.

MARTIN BOMBER TESTS DELAYED

Four Airplanes Return to Virginia, Abandoning the Flight to Maine

Plans for making an experimental flight today to Old Orchard, Me., with the four Martin bombing airplanes which arrived at the East Boston airport last night from Langley Field, Va., were abandoned today upon receipt of a message to Maj. Louis Brereton, commander of the visiting squadron, to return immediately to Langley Field.

The message came while the mechanicians were inspecting their ships in anticipation of the Old Orchard flight, but instead of taking off at noon for that place Major Brereton led the squadron into the air en route for the Virginia air field where they are expected to arrive late today.

The squadron left Langley Field about a week ago on an extended experimental flight to northern army air fields and had visited Hadley Field, New Brunswick, N. J., and Mitchel Field, L. I., before coming to Boston. Major Brereton planned to return to Langley Field on Sunday.

The airplanes are of the latest Martin bombing type, having two 400 horsepower Liberty air-cooled motors. They have a maximum speed of 110 miles per hour but maintain an average speed of 100 miles per hour. They have a lifting capacity of two tons and when fully loaded the bombers weigh four tons. The ship is capable of sustained flight under power of one motor and each safety and power control is duplicated to afford each power unit to function independently of the other unit.

Langley Field Officers Pay Visit to Boston

Left to Right—Capt. Willis Hale, Maj. L. H. Brereton and Capt. C. E. Rust

Six Montreal Sea Scouts Reach New York on a Whaler

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 20—The whaler "James Caird" with its sea-hardened crew of six Montreal Boy Scouts is tied up at the foot of West Ninety-eighth Street. Under the direction of Kenneth Brown, the vessel's 17-year-old skipper, the scouts are preparing for the return trip to Montreal after five days in New York City.

Standing at the head of his crew of tall, ruddy scouts in sailor uniforms, Skipper Brown talked seriously of the "practical" benefit which the two-weeks' cruise here had been to the "men" who, he explained, had been selected because of their superior stature and sea experience. Each of the Scouts, with one exception, has a record of 2000 miles of cruising to his credit.

"Each of them had a man's job in combating the rough head winds on Lake Champlain," he said to The Christian Science Monitor reporter. "But it was splendid experience for us all. We have had plenty of theory but not enough practice until now. Then, too, this trip will count us something if we join the Naval Reserve.

"None of us has been to New York before. We have met the greatest kindliness and hospitality. The Naval Reserve training ship Illinois has given us lodging. The sight seeing trips hav been most impressive. We have never seen such tall buildings nor such speed in transportation facilities before."

The other members of the crew are Robert Smeed, mate; Wilson Gemmell, Erol Clift, Donald McRobie and Harry Collis.

Since their arrival here a few days ago, the time has passed lightly under the supervision of Claude S. Allen, commissioner of the Montreal Boy Scouts, who was here to welcome them. Manhattan and Brooklyn scouts and leaders also have been entertaining the cruisers. A visit through the steamship Belgenland was included in their tour.

The James Caird is a 27-foot whaler, rigged with mainsail, mizzensail and jib. She flies the blue ensign, ranks a salute from any man-o-war and is registered under the British Admiralty. The return route will be the same as that by which she came in—up the Hudson as far as Troy, thence through the Champlain Canal to Whitehall; Lake Champlain to Rouse's Point; the Richelieu River to Sorel and the St. Lawrence to Montreal.

NEW YORK BANKERS TAKE OVER FAMOUS SAUSAGE BUSINESS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A sausage business in New York City, which was started by Adolf Gobel 35 years ago as a personal enterprise in which he made his goods at home and peddled them in a basket on his arm, and which has come to have sales aggregating $8,000,000 a year, will pass into the hands of a group of Wall Street bankers under an agreement just reached with the heirs to the company and made public here. A deposit has been made by the bankers, it was announced, and the actual transfer of ownership will take place on Sept. 25.

The sale recalled one of the many romantic adventures in New York City business which marked a successful choosing of the course the city's needs would take. From sausages, Mr. Gobel expanded to sell other foods, and, according to the statement made in announcing the sale, the tendency of people throughout the East to live in apartment houses and depend on restaurants and delicatessen stores for their foods gave the business a great impetus.

From the individual enterprise with which it started, it has grown to have 450 employees and a fleet of 96 motor delivery trucks.

CALLES INSISTS CHURCH KEEP OUT OF POLITICS; SOME PRIESTS RETURN

Mexican Charge d'Affaires Predicts Early Resumption of Church Services

FORECASTS VICTORY FOR GOVERNMENT

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass, Aug. 20—The first official statement that members of the Mexican Roman Catholic Episcopate are deserting their leaders and returning to the churches despite the unsettled controversy with the Calles Government was made here by Dr. Antonio Castro-Leal, counselor and chargé d'affaires at the Mexican Embassy, Washington.

Popular religious pressure from the masses of Communicants in Mexico, he indicated, will force other priests back into their churches for the performance of various services in the near futre. The Mexican Government is not putting the slightest hindrance in the way of reopening the churches, Dr. Castro-Leal told a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. He forecast that suspension of church services at the order of the Roman Catholic hierarchy will be ended "in several months."

Dr. Castro-Leal spoke at the roundtable on Latin-American affairs under Dr. Leo S. Rowe, director of the Pan-American Union, at the Institute of Politics. Prior to his address he told the Monitor representative that so far 17 instances are reported to the Washington Embassy of priests returning to and recommencing services in churches in Mexico after agreeing to respect the religious regulations which have resulted in the present crisis.

Sees Economy in Boycott

The Calles Government is not intimidated by the economic boycott initiated by adherents of the episcopate, Dr. Castro-Leal told the interviewer. On the contrary, the Government views it with equanimity, verging on sympathy, he said.

"The boycott may be a good thing for Mexico by cutting down on luxuries," he said. In Europe, Benito Mussolini is urging Italians to live more simply in an effort to support the lira, while the same goal of frugality is being set in Belgium. The Calles Government feels itself so strong in its present dispute, Dr. Castro-Leal said, that it is disposed to look at the Mexican boycott of luxuries without complete disfavor. While frowning upon it so far as it is an attempt to nullify the Mexican Constitution, the Government recognizes that the boycott may not be a bad thing if it prevents the export of Mexican gold in exchange for non-essential imported luxuries.

Dr. Castro-Leal said the attitude of President Calles was "uncompromising." Previous utterances of Mr. Calles indicated, he said, that the present effort at intervention by Mexican business men will be unavailing. He believes the dispute will give a complete victory to the Government.

Predicts Early Settlement

"How long will the controversy continue?" he was asked.

"I think it will last only a few months," he answered.

The Roman Catholic church has opposed social reforms in Mexico, he charged, and "has taken the part of the rich minority, whose well-being rested upon the wretched condition of a poor majority." The Calles Government did not originate the present regulations, he said. It is merely carrying out articles of the Mexican Constitution which have been on the statute books since 1859 but have been held in abeyance till now.

Speaking to Dr. Rowe's roundtable, Dr. Castro-Leal denied that the Mexican Constitution of 1917 has been an obstacle to the development of petroleum in Mexico. Since the promulgation of the Constitution, he said, there has been an increasing oil production. In 1917, for example, 55,000,000 barrels were produced, as contrasted with 193,000,000 barrels in 1921 and with similar sums in later years.

Cinema Molds Customs

The motion picture has become a "safety valve"—"successful in keeping a regimented people satisfied to bear with the individual sterility of a machine age," according to Ralph Block, publisher, and associated with the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation.

Members of the conference under the leadership of Arthur S. Draper, associate editor, New York Herald

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Roman Episcopate's Plea to Suspend Religious Regulations Is Denied

JURISDICTION PLACED SOLELY IN CONGRESS

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 20 (AP)—It is the intention of President Calles to uphold the Constitution of Mexico as it relates to religion until it is amended. He will not hinder the efforts of the Roman Catholic episcopate in endeavor to have the fundamental law changed, but he cannot, owing to his political and philosophical convictions, submit to Congress a bill calling for modification.

The position of President Calles is made known in a letter in reply to the recent request of the episcopate, sent over the signature of the Most Rev. Mora y del Rio, archbishop of Mexico, that the President suspend the recently enforced religious regulations, which culminated in the withdrawal of priests from all the Roman Catholic churches in Mexico and the commencement in retaliation of an economic boycott called by the League for Defense of Religious Freedom.

Defines Jurisdiction

The President in his letter declares the episcopate had the right to petition him for amelioration of the regulations but that the Supreme Court and Congress, and not the Chief Executive of the Republic, are the places where relief should be sought.

With regard to the archbishop's petition for freedom of conscience, thought, religion, teaching, association, and press, the letter of President Calles says these liberties are specifically defined in the Constitution and that he will obey the Constitution until Congress and the state legislatures amend it or the Supreme Court otherwise interprets it.

The President asserts that if the episcopate should offer amendment to the Constitution he will not use his presidential power to have them withdrawn from Congress. He says the Constitution declares church and state independent of each other and that this declaration is converted into reality under the present religious regulations.

State Within a State

"It is an anachronism," says the President, "to attempt to revive the ancient problem of church and state, that is to say, a state within another state, since the present Constitution removes the problem entirely by recognizing no personality to churches and considering ministers only as persons exercising a profession and strictly subject to all laws issued regarding that profession."

In connection with the recent suggestion of business men in various branches of trade that the episcopate and the Government confer in an effort to settle the religious controversy it is said the episcopate has announced its willingness to participate in such a conference. The assertion is made that the episcopate is ready to do anything, without violating the rights of the church, to end the trouble, and that if President Calles should agree to a conference the episcopate would immediately appoint its representatives.

The rivalry between political factions in Congress has culminated in a pitched street battle in which Col. Andreas Garcia was slain, Marcos Diaz and Santiago Caparrosa, deputies, and Ex-Governor Garrido of Tabasco and others were wounded.

Election Result Disputed

Trouble had been anticipated for some time between politicians who are disputing the results of the congressional election held in July, and a guard of federal troops has been stationed in the Chamber to prevent the rival factions from meeting in combat there. The religious situation has been in no way connected with the strife.

The fighting broke out suddenly in the afternoon in front of the Iturbide hotel in Madero Avenue in the business section of the city. Garrido for a long time has been one of the "stormy petrels" in Mexican politics.

When Congress convenes Sept. 1, it is expected that bills to prevent its members from carrying pistols and also removing the special privilege of immunity, under which deputies are exempt from arrest for anything, including shooting affrays, will again be offered. At every session of Congress for many years such bills have been introduced but always have failed action. Well-informed persons believe that such bills will meet a similar fate this year.

ARC-WELDED JOINT HOLDS FIRM UNDER 5000-TON PRESSURE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—The prospect of "noiseless" building construction has brightened as a result of tests just completed by the Bureau of Standards.

With an electric welding process substituted for the clatter of the rivetting machine, two plates of a big steel girder were joined so solidly that the bureau's crushing machine failed to break them apart. The machine has a 5000 ton force, and as increasing power was applied the girder itself buckled while the joint held fast.

The tests were conducted in co-operation with the American Bridge Company, which is planning to erect a rivetless building. A statement by the bureau said the "gratifying success of the process promises to eliminate much of the cannonading of the pneumatic hammer usually associated with riveting construction."

Chicago's Mexican Colony Said to Back Calles' Policy

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 20 — Chicago's Mexican colony, estimated at 8000, is, as a whole, backing President Calles' church policy, said Luis G. Lupian, Mexican consul to Chicago. Mexican residents here are organized into 16 societies. "These groups are very much interested in the so-called religious question, and feel sorry to see that the press of the United States is viewing the situation, not as a political issue—as it is—but as a doctrinal one," Señor Lupian explained, saying further, "The question in Mexico is not a matter of dealing with the beliefs of the people, but with the structure, both political and economic, of the Nation.

"It is not possible to compare the question now arising in Mexico with

any similar issue in the United States. We should remember that once, not over 70 years ago, the Roman Catholic Church in Mexico possessed about two-thirds of the real property and wealth of the Nation, and also held in her hands the education and political systems of the country.

"It is the natural tendency of the clergy to want to go back to the 'good old days' when everything was at their command. In the eighteenth century practically none but members of the clergy were literate. It is estimated that only one-half of one per cent of the population of Mexico knew how to write in those 'good old days.' Of this number 35,000 were priests and members of religious orders.

"As a political leader the Roman Catholic Church has failed to organize the country which was ruled practically in the way she deemed adequate. She has failed also in her educational program because she could not do anything real to educate the masses."

There has been no reaction against religion in Mexico, Señor Lupian declared, adding, in part:

"Many people are led to believe, through the press, that the movement in Mexico is against religion. There is not anything positive to sustain this presumption."

Mexican Troops Forming to Check Border Entry

EL PASO, Tex., Aug. 20 (AP)—Mexican troops have been ordered to the border, opposite Columbus, N. M., according to Juarez military officials, following discovery of the planned movement of a band of 100 heavily armed men into Mexico in a revolutionary movement.

The plot, discovered by United States agents, was reported by them to Mexican officials at Chihuahua City and Juarez. Details have not been revealed by the investigating officers.

Additional federal troops have been ordered to Juarez from Chihuahua City, it was said, further strengthening the garrison, which had been augmented by the arrival of 175 soldiers. Several large shipments of ammunition also have been received from the interior.

The patrol guard of the international bridges, regarded as vital points in case of trouble, also have been strengthened.

Further indications of preparation for emergency is seen in the announced intention of Gen. Ramon Lopez, commanding officer of the Juarez garrison, to leave within the next 48 hours for Douglas, Ariz. On an "inspection trip" and the information that Gen. Joaquin Amara, Mexican Secretary of War, will be here next week on a tour of inspection.

WOOL MEN LOSE CITY RATE PLEA

I. C. C. Decides Tariff From Midwest Points Fair and Justified

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—Rates on wool from points in Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri to Boston, Mass., should be adjudged reasonable and lawful and remain at their present level, according to the conclusion in the report on the case just presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission by Lawrence Satterfield, attorney examiner of the commission.

The Boston Wool Trade Association, which described itself as a voluntary association of individuals, partnerships and corporations, acted as complainant in the case against the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe and other western trunk line carriers. The wool merchants asked that lower rates be given them, such rates to be based upon the equivalent of a combination of old rates that were done away with when the present joint commodity rate was prescribed for wool shipments.

Mr. Satterfield gave a short review of the history of rate-making on wool shipments in his report to the commission, saying that the present complainant was one of the prime movers in the inquiry that led to the establishment of the present rates, and that no protest was filed at the time the rates were made. However, he does use a direct quotation from the complainant, expressing the opinion that the "commission did a good job as a whole in this revision, but we are not satisfied with the results on the eastern end."

The defendant railroads through their attorneys pointed out to the examiner that the rates on wool were very low, because the present rates were based on old rates that had been depressed as the result of the keen carrier and commercial competition which had always existed in the territory. They quoted a portion of a statement from one of the old decisions of the commission which said that "Class rates in Western Trunk Line territory are on a materially lower level than those in the southwest or any other section of the western district."

The examiner closed his proposed report to the commission by saying that any combination of rates, such as the complainant wanted, that would now be applicable would be higher than the present joint rates. He characterized some of the evidence presented by the complainant as "The same or similar to that submitted and considered by us in several previous wool cases," and added that as the rates to Boston under consideration in this case also applied to other North Atlantic and related points, and as there were no other complaints or protests on them, the wool interests as a whole must be fairly well satisfied with the rates as they now stood.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

???

(1) How do liquor dealers' and preachers' children rank in winning fame?
(2) How big a cherry pie did President Coolidge get from Michigan?
(3) How can you easily find the exact width of a river?
(4) What did Martin Luther carry to keep calm in debate?
(5) What archæological renovation is taking place in Rome?
(6) What is Suzanne Lenglen's recipe for worth-while tennis?

These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

ASKS FAIR PLAY IN MEXICAN CASE

A. M. Elias Says Roman Catholic Plea of "Religious Liberty," Is a False Issue

NEW YORK—Answering an appeal for "religious liberty" in Mexico, Arturo M. Elias, consul general of Mexico in this city has issued the following letter:

"An attempt is being made by the Roman Catholic hierarchy to rally Protestants in this country to their support in opposition to what are falsely termed 'religious laws' in the Mexican Constitution. It was necessary to place these laws there because the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church departed from their spiritual mission and sought temporal power through special privileges.

"This hierarchy who inflicted the inquisition upon Mexico and who for many years tried to prevent teachers of other religions from establishing themselves there have now raised the false issue of "religious liberty" and upon these grounds are asking the Protestant clergy to join with the Roman Catholic Church hierarchy in arousing agitation against the Mexican Government whose only crime is carrying out the provisions of the Constitution.

Church Attitude Defined

"In the interest of fair play I wish to place before you certain facts that will prove beyond the shadow of a doubt the real attitude of the Roman Catholic Church hierarchy toward the Protestant clergy in Mexico. One of the prominent members of the Roman Catholic hierarchy who specializes in Mexican affairs wrote a book a few years ago under the title 'The Book of Red and Yellow.' This book was published by the Catholic Church Extension Society of the United States of America. The author was Bishop Francis C. Kelley, very much in the public prints at this time denouncing the Government of Mexico and talking about the attacks on 'religious liberty.'

"When Bishop Kelley wrote the book some laws had been promulgated against the asking of offerings or tithes. Because the Protestant clergy in Mexico refused to join with the hue and cry of the hierarchy against these laws, Bishop Kelley charged that they wanted the laws because 'they (the Protestants) desire the destruction of the Roman Catholic church.' And again in referring to these 'offerings' the Bishop insultingly asks, 'In their (the Protestants) mad desire to kill off the Roman Catholic church are not many of these reverend 'generals' and 'colonels' killing the goose that laid the golden egg for them?' Bishop Kelley's reference to the Protestant officials as 'generals and colonels' is due to his ridiculous claim at that time (the last revolution), 'Almost to a man have these former salaried officials of American Protestant missionary societies entered the ranks of revolutionists.'

Social Work of Protestants

"Bishop Kelley in this book bitterly attacks the work of the Protestants in Mexico. He says nothing of the fine social work they have carried on there. But let the Bishop talk for himself. 'For years they (the Protestants) have been working, but their achievements have been practically nil. By this time people ought to know that a Latin is Roman Catholic or nothing. When he loses his allegiance to the Church (the Roman Catholic) he becomes an infidel or an atheist. . . . Those who are swayed from the Roman Catholic faith by Protestant missionary efforts land in the rank of open infidelity, enemies to all religion. . . . If Protestants believe that the Roman Catholic Church is Christian at all, why do they follow a plan which they know will destroy Christianity with the Church?'

"Bishop Kelley further charges that Protestant missions have made no friends for the United States in Mexico but have raised up resentment against this country. The 'resentment' that has been raised up has been by the efforts of the Roman Catholic hierarchy who resent the presence of clergyman in Mexico but those of their own faith. Not content with this Bishop Kelley makes the outrageous charge that 'their (the Protestant Missions) very presence is taken as an insult by the enlightened people.'

"The writer is not addressing you either as a Roman Catholic or a Protestant but as one who believes that all religious beliefs should be allowed to flourish among a free people. He believes however that the real sentiments of the church hierarchy should be known to those who are being appealed to for help in the fight the hierarchy is making against the Mexican Government for the special privileges that it has enjoyed for so many centuries and which it has so sadly abused."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; little change in temperature; fresh easterly winds.

New England: Fair tonight, Saturday increasing cloudiness; moderate to fresh northeast and east winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	62	Memphis	78
Atlantic City	70	Montreal	58
Boston	66	Nantucket	64
Buffalo	60	New Orleans	80
Charleston	84	New York	64
Chicago	70	Philadelphia	66
Denver	56	Pittsburgh	64
Des Moines	66	Portland, Me.	58
Eastport	54	Portland, Ore.	60
Galveston	84	San Francisco	54
Hatteras	82	St. Louis	68
Helena	48	St. Paul	64
Jacksonville	80	Seattle	58
Kansas City	68	Tampa	84
Los Angeles	66	Washington	64

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 9:09 p. m.; Saturday, 9:47 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:10 p. m.

SOME PRIESTS ARE RETURNING

(Continued from Page 1)

Tribune, on public opinion in world affairs were told that the cinema molds customs, manners, and emotions but does not directly affect public opinion.

Mr. Block's address, which was read in his absence, said in part:

"In essence the 'movie' is the saga, the heroic drama in the grand manner, of the American people. Much as we would all like to deny it, this picture is in the quality of its exaggeration a depiction of the 'soul of America,' to which nine-tenths of our printed literature of all kinds bears daily testimony.

"The great ambition of Americans, generally speaking, is to surprise fortune by ingenious and melodramatic methods, and then to bask in the social and economic radiance of their achievements. It is to this end that as a nation we have concentrated on the development of country club, motorcars, and ducal apartment hotels. We are much less interested as a people in the scholarly and otherwise unspectacular enterprises.

"The immediate future of the motion picture lies in the direction of a truthful observation of character, more and more rigorous in its honesty as the audience moves toward a more critical appraisal of its life."

Defends Accuracy of Press

Mr. Draper defended the accuracy of newspaper reports compared to the records of diplomatists as recently revealed in records of the German Foreign Office. He said it is less dangerous for diplomacy to take the press into its confidence than to concentrate all authority in the hands of a few men who must decide the fate of peoples.

Arthur K. Kuhn, president of the American branch of the International Law Association, discussing the influence of the bar on public opinion, declared that the task of the lawyer is to refrain from abstruse terminology in the presence of the avearge citizen.

"The lawyer," he said, "must learn to simplify the legal problems necessarily affecting the country so as to extend and fortify the influence which rightly belongs to him in a government of laws and not of men."

BREAKAWAY OF BRITISH MINERS

(Continued from Page 1)

but in the case of children fed in schools, the weekly allowance is 3s."

It has to be remembered, he adds, that "the majority of the miners live in houses belonging to the colliery companies as part remuneration for services rendered and they are still living rent free although they are rendering no service. They are also receiving free coal allowance in a great many instances, together with water, lighting rates, etc." I think I am right in saying that this is a privilege extended to no other class of labor, whether the men withdraw their services or are out of work owing to industrial depression.

LONDON, Aug. 20 (AP)—When the representatives of the miners and coal owners met yesterday to continue the negotiations which it was hoped might bring a settlement to the long-standing controversy, it was found that the parties to the dispute were as far from agreement as in the early days of the struggle.

The owners are standing firmly by the new eight-hour legislation, which the miners just as firmly are determined to resist, on their part the miners will agree only to reconsideration of the wages question after steps are taken to reorganize the industry.

A meeting of the council of the Trade Union Congress and the miners' executive today adopted a resolution urging all trade union workers to redouble their efforts to assist the miners and to call for similar assistance from the International Federation of Labor Unions.

Peace League Advocated

By Special Cable

MANCHESTER, Aug. 20—E. M. Mitchell, Lord Mayor of Manchester, has suggested that a conference be held during the coming Civic Week for the creation of a league of industrial peace. A covenant might be drawn, he says, by which the two sides would taboo lockouts and strikes for a period of seven years, and in case of the inability to settle a difficult dispute to accept the verdict of independent arbitration by the league. His suggestion is indorsed by the Manchester members of the National Union of Seamen. This is the outcome of a demand made by the president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce at the last half-yearly meeting that "industry needs the truce of God."

Mr. Anderson Gets New Customs Post

Becomes Chief Clerk in Marine Division—Has Served 33 Years

Alfred Anderson, who has been in the customs service for 33 years, received a promotion today when he took the oath of office before Willfred W. Lufkin, collector of the port of Boston, to become chief clerk in the marine division, in charge of customs and navigation fines, at a salary of $3200 per year. Mr. Anderson was once connected with the immigration service and is considered an expert on Chinese immigration. He is a native of Chelsea and was educated in that city, where he resided for many years.

Mr. Anderson lives at 1892 Beacon Street, Brookline. He was appointed to the customs service in 1893 by A. W. Beard, who was collector of customs in Boston at that time. Mr. Lufkin, in announcing the promotion of Mr. Anderson, said; "The position which Mr. Anderson will occupy is of extreme importance in these days, with the numerous seizures and violations of the customs, navigation and prohibition laws occurring all along the coast. All these cases are considered by his department for presentation to the United States attorney's office."

LICENSES ISSUED TO 17 NEW RADIO STATIONS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Licenses were issued to 17 new radio stations this week, while 10 stations already operating changed to higher wave lengths, the commerce department announced today.

Stations WEAN, Providence, R. I., changed from 270.1 to 367 and WKBE, Webster, Mass., from 231 to 270.1.

RECOGNITION OF SOVIET RUSSIA COMES UP AGAIN

Willing to Accept Debt Incurred by Kerensky, Washington Hears

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—Reports that the Russian Soviet Government is preparing to fulfill at least one of the main conditions laid down for recognition by the United States Government have focused attention again upon the relations between the two countries and the steps taken by the Soviets to meet the demands of the Harding and Coolidge Administration for recognition of debts, return of confiscated property, and cessation of propaganda against so-called "capitalist" governments.

Officials of the Treasury Department, when their attention was called to the report that the Soviet Government is willing to recognize the debt incurred in the United States by the Kerensky régime, disclaimed knowledge of any preliminary "feelers," and reiterated that official acknowledgment of the debt of $192,601,297, which is one of the few accounts still unsettled on the books of the American Debt Funding Commission, must be forthcoming before the Government will again seriously consider the question of formal recognition.

Accrued interest brings the sum due to a total of $255,147,692. It has also been demanded that Russia should repeal the confiscation decree of 1918.

Delicate Situation Seen

Advocates of Russian recognition are asking how this recognition of debt obligations to the United States is to be achieved, since Treasury officials have reiterated that they cannot undertake a debt funding settlement with a government which has not been formally recognized. No debt emissary sent to the United States would have official status, it was explained. There is a belief in some circles that what the United States Government wants is not so much repayment of money loaned the Kerensky Government, but acknowledgment of the willingness of Russia to recognize the debt as an official liability.

The procedure, it was explained, would be formal acknowledgment of the debt to the United States and abrogation of the confiscation decree, recognition by the United States, and the opening of formal debt settlement negotiations only after this act.

It is recognized in official circles that Russia needs an American loan to assist in her economic development.

Coolidge View Recalled

It is recalled that President Coolidge in his 1923 message to Congress laid down definitely the two conditions on which recognition would be considered by the United States.

"Whenever there appears any disposition to compensate our citizens who were despoiled, and to recognize the debt contracted with our Government, not by the Tsar, but by the newly formed Republic of Russia . . . our country ought to be the first to go to the economic and moral rescue of Russia."

The "new economic policy" announced by Lenin in 1921 had as one of its important points a recession from the original stand against recognition of the debts of the previous régime, by agreeing to recognize the Tsarist debt, of 1914, "with the express proviso that special conditions should be agreed to and facilities given." There is no Tsarist debt to the United States, it was explained at the Treasury, all the loans having been made after Kerensky came into power.

The logical next step in the debt recognition situation, therefore, would be to express the same willingness to acknowledge the Kerensky debt to the United States, as to acknowledge the pre-war debt to other European nations. This pre-war government debt is held largely in France and Great Britain, 80 and 14 per cent respectively.

It is this property which was seized by the Soviet Government by the 1918 decree.

INSURANCE RATE IS INTERPRETED

(Continued from Page 1)

accept many poor risks. They feel that many more claims will be paid out by the companies, who at present may refuse to issue policies to those whose risks may appear doubtful.

One of the arguments advanced for reducing the present premium prices asked in Massachusetts, is that the agents' fees should be eliminated. The claim is that most of the 700,000 people to be insured will go directly to some office and ask for a policy. In this way it is declared that no agent is entitled to the usual large percentage, a part of the premium which should be passed on to the public in the opinion of many.

Some Interesting Figures

At present Boston people pay $41 for a $5000 policy covering personal injury, caused by automobiles of the lighter class. For medium-weight cars the rate is $50 for a policy. For the heavy makes of cars the rate is $61. The rates all refer to the $5000 personal injury damage for one person, or $10,000 if more than one is hit in a collision.

In Springfield, Worcester, New Bedford, Salem, Lowell, Lynn, Haverhill, Lawrence, Holyoke and Fitchburg the rate for the three groups of machines is as follows: $26 for light cars, $31 for heavier, and $37 for the heaviest class. In many of the smaller communities the rates are respectively $19, $23 and $28.

Some Aspects of the Law

The law applies exclusively to operation of automobiles within the borders of this State. It is held that the Massachusetts Legislature has no power of regulating matters outside of the State, and hence drivers of Massachusetts-insured cars are not liable for liability damages outside of the State, as far as the Massachusetts policy is involved.

All automobiles from outside of the State come under this compulsory insurance law if in the State for a period of days requiring a local license.

The law specifies that the owner of the car is held liable for civil damages for injury "on the highways." No liability is attached to an accident caused in a garage or on a private estate or yard. Of course, the owner may be sued by some injured individual, but under the ruling of the new law, the insurance company from which the car owner has taken a policy is not compelled to pay insurance in such an event.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Springfield, Mass.
Special Correspondence

A FARMER who raises thoroughbred Guernsey cattle pastures his herd on a hillside in western Massachusetts. Many people go to this hill to enjoy the scenery, which is unusually beautiful. Many are most considerate of the rights of the property owner, others are not, and Sunday after Sunday the farmer finds that his unknown guests have taken down the wire of his fences in order to enter the pasture more easily.

The result is that the young cattle left in the pasture nights as well as days get out and stray away, sometimes some distance and often in differing directions.

A friend who had watched this elderly man spend more than half his Mondays getting his valuable cattle once more into pasture and mending his fences, asked him why he did not put up "no trespassing" signs, as had his neighbors, thus ridding himself of the unnecessary toil. As nearly as can be recalled, the words of his reply were as follows:

"Well, now, you see, I never feel that I bought that view or those sunsets when I paid for this land. If I shut out the ones who thoughtlessly let my cattle out, I will also shut out those who never do such things. Then they will miss this beauty, which I believe the creator meant them to see. I can't seem to do it, somehow, so I reckon I'll just have to keep on chasing my cattle!"

Merion, Pa.
Special Correspondence

A WELL-KNOWN editor and author, after establishing himself on an attractive estate here, discovered with some regret that the beautiful flowers he had so abundantly planted and carefully nurtured were the targets for vandalism almost as soon as they blossomed. Neighbors with large lawns also had the same experience, even though "No trespassing" signs were posted.

The editor made a study of the situation before taking action. Then it occurred to him that the people thoughtlessly took flowers because they were fond of them and perhaps had none of their own. He did not look at it in the light of theft, and decided that if the people were put on their honor the annoyance would cease. He accordingly had a little notice mounted on a post near the gate which read: "These flowers are under the protection of the public, and all are welcome to enjoy them."

The plucking of his flowers by visitors was stopped immediately and this immunity extended to the neighboring estates.

The editor, further pursuing the thought that almost everybody liked flowers but many were unable to buy them, made a standing offer to supply flowers gratis if anyone would plant and tend them. This brought scores of applicants until at present the whole community is almost buried under its flower gardens, different varieties succeeding one another until the suburb is one of the beauty spots of the country.

FIELDS CORNER TUNNEL WORK TO BE STARTED

Fields Corner will have tunnel railroad service into Boston proper by October, 1927, it was estimated today by Thomas F. Sullivan, chairman of the Transit Commission, following the statement from the firm of A. G. Tomasello & Son that it would start work at once on the second section of the Dorchester tunnel extension. The contract recently awarded to the Tomasello company covers work from Harrison Square to Geneva Avenue.

Railroad service on the Shawmut branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railway will be suspended Sept. 6 to permit the removal of the tracks preparatory to the excavation. Trains to the Fields Corner station on this branch will be reinstated when the second section of the tunnel is completed, and work will begin immediately thereafter to extend the tunnel to the Ashmont station.

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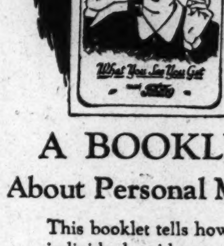

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REICH ADMITS CEDING REPORT

Negotiations Have Taken Place With Belgium—Price Is Overstated

By Wireless

BERLIN, Aug. 19—A spokesman for the Wilhelmstrasse confirmed to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent the report that negotiations between Germany and Belgium had taken place regarding a settlement by the German Government of certain financial transactions carried out by the German occupying forces in Belgium during the war and regarding the return by Belgium of Eupen and Malmedy—the districts ceded by Germany to that country under the Treaty of Versailles—to Germany. He denied, however, that an agreement of this kind would be concluded in the near future, and also rejected the figure of 1,500,000,000 marks mentionel in the dispatches from Paris as the sum Germany would be willing to support Belgian finances with as "utterly incorrect."

Unofficial Negotiations

These negotiations, the Monitor informant declared, were unofficial and had been carried on for more than a year, and he mentioned the names of M. Delacroix and Hjalmar Schacht in this connection. The return of Eupen and Malmedy, he believed, need not be indorsed by the other signatory powers to the Treaty of Versailles. It had nothing to do with the Versailles Treaty or with the Locarno pact or the Dawes agreement.

The Treaty of Versailles, he explained, contained items which concerned all the signatory powers and such concerning only Germany and one other signatory power. Germany's frontiers belonged to the latter category. The German-Belgian frontier was merely laid down by the Treaty of Versailles, but both nations had the right to do with it what they wanted, in the opinion of the Monitor informant.

Question Seen as Delicate

Negotiations between Germany and Belgium regarding a settlement of the financial transactions of the occupying forces during the war were commenced soon after the end of the war, while the question of the return of Eupen and Malmedy by Belgium was only raised about a year and a half ago, it is stated here. The entire question is regarded as extremely delicate. It is generally regretted that the negotiations have been drawn into public discussion, and France is quite openly blamed for trying to disturb them.

The Nationalists naturally regard them as the first step toward the revision of the Treaty of Versailles in one of its most vital points. "Belgium, like other victorious nations, realized it cannot find peace and prosperity on the basis of the Treaty of Versailles. . . . France must learn this treaty is not the ending to all things."

The Nationalistic Lokal Anzeiger says: "Peace will not be established either in the west or east of Europe so long as a gap has not been made into the rigid régime established by the Treaty of Versailles of this continent."

$2,000,000,000 TAXES PAID IN NEW YORK

Internal Revenue Bureau Issues Statement for 5 Years

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 20—Citizens of New York have paid through the Bureau of Internal Revenue here during the last five years a total of more than $2,000,000,000 in federal taxes, according to Frank K. Bowers, collector of Internal Revenue for this district. Of this, $1,565,127,769 represented income tax payments and $515,124,028 stamp and other taxes.

The lightening of federal taxation over the five-year period beginning August, 1921, and including the payments of June, 1926, was shown both in the number of persons paying taxes and the amounts.

The amount of cash paid through Mr. Bowers' office decreased from $586,839,544 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, to $365,661,618 to June 30, 1926. Income tax payments in this period decreased from $384,276,893 to $294,383,850, and other taxes from $202,562,651 to $71,277,767. The heavy decrease in "other taxes" was explained by Mr. Bowers as due chiefly to the abolition of "nuisance taxes," the receipts from documentary, stock transfer, and future delivery taxes affecting the stock exchange, dropping from $70,000,000 in 1921 to $35,000,000 this year.

AMERICAN MOVIE FIRM BACKS BRITISH CONCERN

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 20—Satisfaction is expressed in film circles here at the announcement that J. D. Williams, British National Pictures has signed a contract with Famous Players Lasky Company by which that concern agrees to reimburse the entire outlay of the next three films by National Pictures, give the films a world-wide distribution and pay the British company a percentage of the gross receipts as a royalty.

The British National Pictures is a purely British concern and the pictures are to be entirely British produced. The three pictures are "London," specially written by Thomas Burke; "Tiptoes," after the Broadway play and "Madame Pompadour," the scenario of which is by Francis Marion. Dorothy Gish plays the lead in all three, supported by Will Rogers and Nelson Keys. The new studios, which are nearly completed at Elstree claim to rank with any in the world.

AMERICANS TO ELECT YARN ASSOCIATION

By Special Cable

MANCHESTER, Aug. 20 — The nomination forms for the election of the first board of directors of the proposed American Yarn Association for the control of selling prices are now in the hands of the spinners concerned. They are returnable on Aug. 30 for voting by ballot early in September.

The board is to consist of not less than 15 nor more than 30 directors, and the first directors have power to add to the number if circumstances require. The papers and an accompanying circular will be sent 24 hours after a mass meeting authorizing a temporary committee to proceed to the organization of the association.

School Teaches Women Farmers Who Really Rake, Hoe and Dig

Unique Institution Near Philadelphia Goes Into Details of Practical Agriculture

AMBLER, Pa. (Special Correspondence)—The School of Horticulture for Women here is unique among American educational institutions. It teaches floriculture, fruit growing, vegetable gardening, poultry raising, truck farming, animal husbandry, bee keeping, botany and others of the oldest pursuits of mankind. Modeled closely after similar schools in England, Germany and Denmark, it was established in 1910 to offer practical training for women in horticulture.

Wearing "knickers" and jacket, working with rake and hoe and other tools, the young women are genuine dirt farmers, constant practical application being made of their class instruction.

Miss Louise R. Carter is director of the school. Miss Jane B. Haines of Cheltenham, Pa., is president. S. Mendelson Meehan, president of Germantown Horticultural Society, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, is first vice-president and Mrs. Everett U. Crosby, Philadelphia, is second vice-president. Miss Hilda Justice of Philadelphia is secretary and Miss E. P. Stewardson of Philadelphia is treasurer. Mr. Meehan is chairman of the advisory committee of 50 men and women, including several college presidents.

"Of Course We Get Our Hands Soiled"

WORKING IN THE GARDEN

Floriculture Proves Doubly Attractive, But Students Here Learn Poultry Raising, Fruit and Vegetable Growing and Animal Husbandry as Well.

Typical of careers of its graduates in rendering public service is that of Miss Marguerite MacCreight. After completing training at Ambler she spent several years in Tennessee and then went to Erlanger, N. C., regarded by some as a model cotton mill village. Here Miss MacCreight has entire supervision of all agricultural activities, the dairy, gardens, greenhouses, park and street plantings. Under her direction is a corps of workmen in employ of the mill and under her skilled guidance there has been built up a place of beauty and charm.

A garden specialist has been provided from this school for service with the Committee for Devastated France. A teacher of gardening in National Park Seminary, Washington, was graduated from this school at Ambler.

The school has made an appeal for a $400,000 endowment. Of this, $300,000 is to be set aside as a permanent and invested endowment, the interest only to be used for salaries, fixed charges and other expenses, it was announced. The remaining $100,000 is to be used for a new dormitory and for repairs.

BUILDING MORE SCHOOLS

VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Increasing school population in Vancouver is forcing the building program of the school board. Within the past year three new schools have been constructed at a cost of $300,000.

COTTON EMPLOYEES LEAD IN AMERICA

Number Outranks Those in Any Industry

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 20—The cotton goods industry leads primary manufacturing industries in the United States in number of employees, a survey by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York showed, according to a statement. Cotton mills of 31 states, it was said, employ 40 per cent of all those engaged in all textile manufacturing in the country.

Production, it was said, has doubled in 25 years, while the number of employees has increased only 64 per cent, or from 302,800 to 497,000. The production of cotton seed amounted in 1925 to $241,000,000. This, it was said, included the value of the linters, or fine fibers clinging to the seed after the ginning, which are used for mattresses and upholstery and for manufacture into rayon. Even the fine lint that settles on the floors is collected and sold, and "cotton waste" has reached an annual value of about $37,000,000.

CANBERRA TO BE DRY

CANBERRA, Aug. 20 (AP)—Canberra, Australia's new "District of Columbia," is to be dry. The area of the district set aside for the new federal capital covers 900 square miles and the Government supervises all leases and the sale of ground. It was decided when the reservation was given its boundary lines that no alcoholic drinks should either be manufactured, sold or consumed within the confines of the districts.

AUTHORS SEEK COPYRIGHT BILL

Canadian Association Holds Sixth Annual Meeting in Vancouver

VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—A growing membership ship of nearly 700 and a steady increment in financial resources were reported by the national executive to the sixth annual convention of the Canadian Authors' Association recently held in Vancouver. For the coming year, the head office remains at Winnipeg, and the reelected officers are Dr. W. T. Allison, president; Prof. Watson Kirkconnell, secretary and Robert Watson, treasurer.

The chief business discussion of the convention centered around the copyright amendment bill for which the association has striven since its inception in 1921. Leon Ladner, M. P. sponsor of this bill during the past session, told how a long series of conferences had resulted in compromises which eliminated the opposition of the radio, cinema, and amusement interests, and made success almost certain, but how, like much other important legislation, the bill had been stranded.

Cognizance was taken of the attitude of the British Performing Rights Society. The convention decided to take no action an any legislation in connection with the Performing Rights Society, and appointed a committee to study the whole subject of musical copyright.

The gathering strongly disapproved of a proposal advocating a tariff against American publications. Any such undiscriminating hostility towards things American was felt to be most unwise; and one delegate after another urged the upbuilding of a strong unprotected Canadian literature as the only final answer to unequal competition.

A general debate, "Can Canada support the Canadian author?" was led by Arthur Heming, Robert Watson and Leslie Gordon Barnard. The conclusion reached was that the Canadian author, resident in Canada, could make a living, but not from the Canadian market.

A more academic discussion, "Literary criticism, its scope and value," was opened with a paper by William A. Deacon of Toronto. Starting from Benedetto Croce's disavowal of any standards, dogmas, or formulas for the critic, Mr. Deacon defined a review as primarily the reaction of one fallible mind to a work of art. The value of such a review depended directly on the honesty and clarity with which the individual reaction was set forth. Courage and sincerity were essential to critical usefulness. Scholarship, personality and literary ability were of secondary importance, yet necessary if criticism were to become a fine art. Versatility was better than scholarship and sympathy superior to erudition.

The British Columbia authors, who were the hosts of the occasion, had made lavish arrangements for the entertainment of the delegates. Luncheons given by the Men's Canadian Club and by the Women's Canadian Club, receptions by Mrs. L. A. LeFevre and by the Vancouver Poetry Society, the annual dinner, and picnics by sea and mountain, were typical of Vancouver hospitality.

King George V of England Purchases Half a Rabbit

Brother and Sister Own Pet in Common, and for Its Division King Needs to Exercise the Wisdom of a Solomon

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 20—Bob Tomlinson, son of the Rev. C. E. Tomlinson, rector of Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire, has sold half of his pet rabbit "Wilfred" to King George V for 10s.

The King met Bob's sister, Kathleen, aged six, upon the moor, and in conversation she told him she feared she would lose her half share in Wilfred, because Bob, who owned the other half, wanted to sell. The King sent his equerry, Sir Charles Cust, to Bob the next morning, and the deal was put through.

The Duchess of Devonshire, it seems, had told the King about the Tomlinson children, and when driving through the Abbey grounds he waved his hand at Kathleen.

Later the tiny girl received a royal audience, and confided that Bob had promised his share of Wilfred to someone in the village. The King said it would be a shame to sell such an extraordinarily tame rabbit.

The King's opinion, coming to Bob's ears, placed him in a quandary, and he was sorely worried until one of the King's equerries visited the rectory, "to come," as he said, "to an understanding about this rabbit."

"Is it for sale?" he asked.

Bob did not know what to say; he started to explain his position.

"Well," said the equerry, holding out a 10s. note, "this is what we can do. The King will buy your half share with this note, and he presents the half rabbit he has bought to Kathleen. Kathleen will then have all the rabbit and you will have the 10s. note."

This seemed a perfectly satisfactory solution, and Bob took the Treasury note. He held it a moment or two, and then said: "I'll give you 5s. change. This is too much for my share of the rabbit."

"No," said the equerry, "I don't think I should give the King 5s. change. Your sister has the rabbit, all of it, and perhaps you will give her some of the change too."

"That's right," said Bob.

And so the royal purchase was consummated.

TORONTO TO HOLD FORTY-EIGHTH FAIR

National Exhibition in Ontario Will Stress Education

TORONTO, Ont. (Special Correspondence)—The Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, will throw open its gates this year for the forty-eighth consecutive time, on Aug. 28 to Sept. 11.

The educational features of the exhibition as in former years, are being stressed. Over 15,000 exhibits from all parts of the world will give visitors an opportunity to see a complete and all-embracing conception of Canada's manufacturing industries, as well as leading industries from many other lands. To those interested in art, whether it be graphic arts, sculpture or paintings, the exhibition will offer great opportunities. The fine arts exhibition to be featured this year is a loan collection of masterpieces gathered in England and Europe, by the exhibition representative there, and of Canadian works assembled by the arts commission. The graphic and applied arts section represents the best on the continent, while the International Photographic Salon will contain work from over 30 countries.

A special day is to be devoted to music. One of the most notable features of this day and all days of the exhibition will be the performances of the Coldstream Guards Band, from His Majesty's British Brigade of Guards. Another outstanding feature will be the appearance of the exhibition chorus of 2000 selected voices under the baton of Dr. Fricker, conductor of the Mendelssohn Choir. This chorus will sing in the Coliseum and will be accompanied by the Coldstream Guards Band.

IRON AND STEEL IMPORTS ADVANCE

Germany, Belgium, England, France, Got Orders

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—The United States is importing larger quantities of iron and steel products than at any time in its history, imports for the first six months of 1926 having reached the record total of 612,929 gross tons, according to figures compiled by the Department of Commerce. Germany, Belgium, England and France were the chief markets from which the United States made its purchases of iron and steel products.

The Commerce Department report stated that—

"The half year's imports for 1926 exceeded the entire year's imports of 556,621 tons in 1924, very nearly equaled the year's 654,606 tons of 1922, and multiplied twice and a half the 250,000 tons representing the average of prewar years. For the first half of 1926 the monthly import average is 102,162 gross tons, whereas for the year 1921-1925 it was only 50,450 tons, or less than half the present rate; for 1925 it was 79,788 tons and for 1909-1913 it was only 25,748.

COLLEGE NAME CHOSEN

VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—The Union College of British Columbia is the name decided upon for the new theological college of the United Church of Canada to be erected on the British Columbia University site at Point Grey. The name was chosen at a meeting of the joint board of Westminster Hall and Ryerson College to commemorate the union of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational churches.

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VERMONT FARMERS PICK FERNS TO VALUE OF MORE THAN $200,000

Period Between Haying and Harvest Busily and Profitably Filled—Supplying Demand of Great Cities for Greenery

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 20 (Special)—Vermont's fern industry is now at its height. The backwoods section of the State, along the foothills of the Green Mountain range, is dotted with shacks which house the fern pickers during the busy summer season. Every evening, the many rural villages see automobile after automobile coming into the main camps where great quantities of fern are unloaded and made ready for shipment to the cold storage plants in the larger cities. By the first of September, something like 100,000,000 ferns will have been gathered in Vermon for use in the floral markets during the balance of the year.

The fern season is necessarily short and this year it is shorter than usual because of a cold June. Ordinarily, ferns are ready for picking by the middle of June, but the growth had not advanced to its usual stage by that time this year and pickers did not venture into the woods until well into July. Now they are working might and main, as the bulk of the picking must be done by Oct. 1 or soon after.

Brings Income of $250,000

Fern picking is a "velvet" industry to the Vermont farmer. The business thrives in the small villages and hamlets on the back roads. With his haying done—and Vermont farmers are boasting of an unusually good crop this year—there is nothing much to do from now until harvest time but pick ferns. The income that farmers expect to receive this year from ferns is between $200,000 and $250,000.

The fern business in Vermont began in a small way over 50 years ago when they were first picked to supply the demand of Chicago markets. At that time the fancy-cut, hardy fern of Vermont was introduced to those markets where it won a place for itself because of its beauty and its keeping qualities.

There are three varieties which find their way to city markets. They are the fancy-cut hardy, a coarser and more common variety, which is limited in its uses, and the dagger or so-called sword fern, which is limited to Boston and Philadelphia, not finding use in the other flower markets of the country. The fancy-cut fern is the one most eagerly sought and finds the best sale.

Ferns, to sell, have to be 12 inches long besides the stem. Light-colored ferns are thrown out. Many novice pickers come in the first time with loads of brakes, which look like dagger ferns, but they are not good commercially.

Where Best Ferns Grow

The very best ferns come from up Windham, about 24 miles up West River Valley. There is also good picking on Mt. Stratton, and from Jamaica, Manchester, Readsboro, Jacksonville and Wilmington big shipments are sent out.

Some idea of the extent of the fern industry may be gained by a partial list of the towns and sections where the business is now striving. From Readsboro at the end of the Green Mountain range, the business flourishes as far north as Stowe, near Mt. Mansfield. Waterbury, Duxbury, Ludlow, Danby, Bridgewater and Mendon Mountain are great centers. Plymouth, the old home of President Coolidge, is another scene of fern activity. Then too there are camps throughout the length of the Otter Creek region and the mountain slopes bordering this valley are generously covered.

A heavy fern business centers every season around Jamaica, 18 miles up West River Valley. There 40 cases a day is a common record. One picker ships as many as 300,000 ferns a day. A record as high as 600,000 ferns in a single day has been made.

Scarcely a family in the village but shares in the income from fern picking. Many of the pickers are children. Others work at it in their spare moments. Professional pickers work from dawn to darkness. They receive 2c a bunch of 25 ferns and good pickers earn $5, $7, and even $10 a day. The ferns are shipped in wooden cases which hold about 7000 ferns. The cases are supplied by numerous small mills, the owners of which have worked up a thriving industry.

Packing an Art in Itself

Packing ferns is an art in itself. The bunches of 25, tied with twine, are packed in the case until they reach twice the height of the case. Then the bunches are covered with moss and a spruce bough, and pressed down by the simple method of kneeling on the top slats. The fern grass yields readily, and the slats are nailed down to the top of the case. Then they are ready for shipment.

The pickers gather their bunches in large clothes baskets, which are then placed aboard their automobiles. Some pickers load their bunches on hand sleds which they pull through the woods. When they have completed their day's work, each one takes his ferns to the packing center. His bunches are counted, and the buyer pays him on the spot. It is surprising how much "pin money" Vermont boys and girls earn during the summer as they work at picking ferns.

At the cold storage plant the ferns are kept in a temperature maintained thermostatically at slightly below the freezing point, and the ferns are as perfect when taken out as when they were picked in the Vermont woods.

BUSY STREET CORNER BEING PAVED QUICKLY

A paving job, said to be the quickest ever attempted in Boston, was half done at noon today and scheduled to be completed by midday tomorrow at Tremont and Boylston streets. The work at this heavy traffic corner was begun at 6 o'clock last night.

A large crew from the city paving division tore up the old wood block paving from one half of the street so that by midnight the work of pouring the concrete base could begin. The concrete had hardened sufficiently this morning for the surfacing contractors to spread the three-inch asphalt top. This would harden in time for the finished half of the street to be used this evening while the other half is repaved, and the entire street will be ready for traffic Saturday night, J. J. Crowley, chief inspector of the paving division said.

NEW ENGLAND FARM OUTLOOK ASSURING

Mr. Jardine Finds Conditions Well Adjusted

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 20 (AP)—New England agriculture has weathered the post-war readjustment with less hardship than the farming industry of any other section which he has visited, William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, assured a meeting of farmers and bankers at the University of Vermont yesterday. He attributed the steadiness of farming in this state partly to the fact that dairying is the principal agricultural activity.

Concluding a tour of almost 1500 miles to agricultural sections of the country, including several weeks in New England, Mr. Jardine spoke at a joint meeting of the Vermont Bankers' Association, the faculty of the University of Vermont College of Agriculture, and state farmers attending their annual field day. Mr. Jardine and his family left last night for New York.

"The rejuvenation of agriculture has been easier in Vermont than in the middle west," he said. "Beef, wheat and dairy products were promoted for the purpose of winning the war. As a result of this, at the end of the war the acreage of wheat had been increased from 45,000,000 acres to 75,000,000 acres. The thousands of beef animals, the thousands of hogs in the State of Kansas, for instance, furnish other serious problems. Vermont is about at the pre-war standard in milk, while the beef man is away below that standard."

The middle western farmer is trying to solve a difficult problem, he added, referring to the marketing of surpluses, and needs the help and consideration of the rest of the country, but he denied that the western farmer is "turning radical."

SHOE TRADE FACES NEW DIFFERENCES

Board Differs With Manufacturers in Haverhill

HAVERHILL, Mass., Aug. 20 (Special)—The Haverhill Shoe Board of Arbitration differs with the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association in the interpretation by the manufacturers of a clause in the peace agreement governing probationary employment.

The manufacturers contend that they have unrestricted right to discharge an employee during the first five weeks of employment, and the shoe board declares that such a ruling is not sound industrial procedure because in the long run contented operatives are a tremendous asset to any business.

The board favors some period of probationary employment but thinks that five weeks is excessive and that two weeks is sufficient. The probationary period is to establish whether the employee is satisfactory or unsatisfactory.

While the board admits that the primary purpose of the five weeks clause was to allow manufacturers to hire operatives to help in a busy period without the necessity of permanently retaining them as members of the crew, yet it enables the manufacturers to discharge without cause, operatives not hired for help-out work.

"This board," the ruling says, "does not believe that unrestricted right to discharge is sound industrial procedure because in the long run contented operatives are a tremendous asset to any business. No operative is contented who has no security in the tenure of his or her employment. The board, therefore, regards with disfavor the manufacturers' contention for a ruling allowing their unrestricted right to discharge during the first five weeks of employment."

British 22-Foot Racer Designed to Regain Motor Track Prestige

Sunbeam Company Plans Machine Using Two 12-Cylinder Aero Engines Developing 425 Horsepower—Actual Wheel Base 12 Feet 6 Inches

To regain laurels recently lost in the short distance automobile races in England and on the Continent, Louis Coatelen, of the Sunbeam Motor Car Company, Ltd., of England, has designed a large, high-powered motor vehicle, the specifications of which include two Matabele 12-cylinder aero engines coupled to form a single drive to the rear wheels. The car will be single-seated, with an ultra streamline body.

The general layout provides for semi-elliptic springs front and rear, with deep open girder frame, the axles being underslung from the springs. The front engine is mounted as close as possible to the front axle and conducted by means of a cone and dog clutch to a double-drive gearbox, which is further connected by a tubular shaft to the forward end of the rear engine.

The impulse to the rear wheels is taken from the double-drive box to a plate clutch and gearbox offset from, but parallel to, the center line of the car. Attached to the rear end of the gearbox is a further casing containing cross-shafts, on the extremities of which chain sprockets are mounted for conveying the drive finally to the rear wheels.

The wheel base is approximately 12ft. 6in., and the tread about 5ft., while the overall length of the complete car, including the streamline fairing at the rear is slightly in excess of 22ft.

The engines are two of the Matabeles which were fitted to the motorboat Maple Leaf VII when it was successful in obtaining the Championship of the Sea of Monaco in 1920. The cylinders, 12 in number, are cast in blocks of three, and are mounted on an aluminum base chamber in two rows of six set at an angle of 60 degrees. Each cylinder has a bore and stroke of 120mm. and 160mm. respectively (giving a total cubic capacity for the two engines of 44,880 c. c.) and has a steel liner pressed into the main casting, which is of aluminum.

Articulated connecting rods work on a seven-bearing hollow crankshaft of generous proportions, and the bearings are lubricated by pressure from an oil pump at the front of the engine. Dry sump lubrication is employed, a scavenger pump drawing from the base chamber of the engine and returning the lubricant to a separate tank from which the main delivery pump obtains its supply. The oil pump itself is divided into two parts, the lower portion supplying the crankshaft and the upper portion the four overhead camshafts. Four valves per cylinder are fitted in a pentroof type of combustion chamber, the valves having an adjustment provided on tappets of the plunger type operated by rockers from the camshafts.

With a compression ratio of 5.15 to 1, each engine at present develops 425 horsepower at 2000 revolutions per minute for a consumption of .542 pint per brake horsepower per hour, which is equivalent to nearly one gallon a minute, with both engines running at full power, ultimately nearly 1000 horsepower may be developed.

Ignition is obtained from four six-cylinder magnetos driven from the rear of the engine by the train of gears operating the camshafts, each cylinder having two spark plugs located in the center of the combustion chamber roof. The car should weigh 2½ to 3 tons.

He Mixes His Paints in a Cup

FRANKLIN LEWIS GIFFORD AT WORK

Or It Should Be Called Play Because He So Regards His Painting of Reminiscent Bits of the Woods Hole of Other Days

Mislaid Key Leads to Discovery of Artist Who Used House Paints

Franklin Lewis Gifford of Woods Hole Learned How to Mix Them Painting Carriages and Now His Works Have Prestige in Art World

WOODS HOLE, Mass., Aug. 20 (Special)—Few carriage and house painters by trade amuse themselves by putting upon large canvases series of incidents in the histories of their towns, using house paint therefor because they understand best from long experience how to mix it, and finally have their work placed on exhibition at the studios in New York of Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney.

But Franklin Lewis Gifford, who has lived here for something like a half century, has done so. In an evening of blue dark, when crickets sing busily among the cucumber vines and the zinnias, the pole beans and the asters and summer squash that mingle with fragrant pleasant disregard for the arbitrary divisions between vegetable and flower gardens on what would normally be the front lawn, Mr. Gifford, returning from a walk through the quiet of Quisset Avenue, will express surprise at finding a visitor inquiring about his paintings and laugh, a little ruefully, "Come along, then, I will show them to you."

The eyes of several Gifford grandchildren peer, like polished bits of agate, over the bannisters. "Dick," a monstrously beautiful black and white calico cat, sits on a window sill and inscrutably ponders a firefly restlessly describing its fiery arc beyond the screen.

Another cat, subtly splendid, all black and named "Siki," passes, through the hall, topaz eyes on some far goal, barely brushing the visitor with a shining plume and is gone like a forgotten thought.

Does Not Seek the Limelight

As he moves about from dining room to hall and thence to the study, describing one canvas and another, Mr. Gifford's voice will hold something very like a lurking expectation that each one will be the last the visitor cares to see. And if one which he would have passed over is pointed out in a dusky corner, he will say, "Oh, yes, there is that one, too," as if he had been thinking too modestly of it for it to be noticed at all.

It is not a disinclination to be hospitable or to show what is of interest. Mr. Gifford believes the exhibiting of the pictures was but the fortuitous result of a mislaid key. The woman who rented the loft of one of his barns for a studio mislaid her key one day. She had to come to Mr. Gifford's house to fetch another. She saw the paintings by chance. And presently Mr. Gifford saw them crated, insured for $10,000, "not because they'd be worth that to anyone but me," . . . and with incredulous amazement, knew they were on their way to being exhibited in a great New York studio.

Mr. Gifford has an intrinsic regard for the history of Woods Hole. The legends of the days when the wharves were made of piles of cobs, with the chinks filled in with stones, are pulsatingly alive for him; of days when the salt works were over on the east side of the town and the water was pumped by levels and covered at night to keep dew from settling in the 10-foot pans and spoil the settling salt; of the great whaling days, and the days when men sailed 12 and 13-foot boats with sprit sails in and out of the harbor.

Began as Carriage Painter

In the early days he painted carriages. Then carriages gradually disappeared and automobiles came in. So he learned to paint automobiles. Little corners of the old town fascinated him, their study provided his recreation. . . . Little Harbor. . . . The place where once old Barnacle Wharf was bright with the clutter of shipping and which was to give way to the modern necessities of a garage. Thus in his odd moments he began to paint a little, just to amuse himself.

Not for him were the highly specialized paints used by painters. No Chinese white or ultramarine or cadmium yellow or rose madder. "I understood house paint," he will say. "The umbers and siennas, white lead. They weren't chemically pure. They were commercially pure, but they were just common stuff. But somehow I thought I knew enough about mixing paints to use them for the scenes I had in mind. So I began. It is amazing to observe what suave and finished effects he could secure. "The first one I did was the landing of the British Marines from the Nimrod in Little Harbor. That occurred, you will remember, among the events of 1812-13. Up in Tarpaulin Cove the warships had a rendezvous. There was a sloop loaded with corn and anchored in the harbor. The British forces were running short of food. Three boatloads of marines came ashore on a plundering errand. So I thought I'd make a painting of the scene.

Saw Poetry in Old Salt Works

"Then the old salt works of Little Harbor always interested me. They stood for a quaint and now bygone industry. The water was pumped up by levels to pans that were 10 feet square and a foot deep. In the daytime the covers were taken off so that the sun could evaporate the water and leave the salt. And such a trifle as an evening dew could spoil the salt. It seemed poetic to me. . . .

"Of course lots of paintings have been made of whaling ships that sailed in and out of Woods Hole much better than mine. The wharf where most of them came in was down near where the biological laboratory is now. Elijah Swift was the first great figure in Woods Hole whaling history, and there were 12 or 14 whalers in his fleet at the height of the industry.

"Then there is that scene of the head of Little Harbor as it was in 1845. I like it because it has in it the Little Red Schoolhouse that was torn down in 1850. Then there was the old Joe Parker Tavern where Daniel Webster used to stay, and the home of Joseph Story Fay. It was Fay, you know, who planted most of the trees along Quisset Avenue out here in front of my house, the maples, larches, Norway pines. He imported thousands of trees because he wanted to see the town begin to grow beautiful. It was in 1849 that he bgan to plant the trees. When I was 13 years old he had me to help him plant some of the saplings.

The "House That Jack Built"

"This picture of Little Harbor is as it was in 1860. In 1858 the Tavern was burned. In the foreground there is the house that was built by John Webster for Benjamin Ticknor, the publisher, of Boston. But Ticknor unexpectedly went to Europe the summer it was ready for occupancy and he never lived in it.

"Then I did that picture of the Monohansett landing at what was then Barnacle Wharf. About 1870 that would be. See the old stage coach and the one-horse shay waiting for the passengers? And out there in the background are the United States lightships that always did duty in those days near the entrance to the harbor.

"But pshaw! You know I never thought anything about these paintings until they got me to send them to New York. I wouldn't sell them for $100,000, but that's just because they have in them the years of my play, and I wouldn't want to sell anything I had so much fun doing. It was funny about their being seen. If that key to the loft hadn't been mislaid no one but the family and a few friends would ever have known about them. There, I guess that's all I can tell you."

One Can Almost Smell the Salt Air Coming in Off the Flats

THE LANDING OF THE MONOHANSETT

Scene in Woods Hole About 1870 Painted by Mr. Gifford. These Were the Days When the Arrival of the Steamer Was an Occasion of Moment to the Village.

TEN DRY AGENTS ADDED TO FORCES

New Men Expected to Tighten Local Situation

With the addition of 10 agents to the United States Customs prohibition enforcement unit, Willfred W. Lufkin, collector of customs at the port of Boston, announced today that these men will be promptly allocated to various districts throughout Massachusetts with a view to still more effective enforcement of the law.

Thomas F. Finnegan, deputy collector of customs for this district, and having specific charge of prohibition enforcement for the customs, will have charge.

Three are former chiefs of police. The appointees are: Col. John E. Parker, former city marshal of Gloucester; John G. Mansfield, former chief of police of Ipswich; Dennis F. Driscoll of South Boston, former surfman in the coast guard service and more recently a member of the state constabulary; George M. Murphy of Everett, former warrant paymaster in the coast guard service at New London; Thomas Doyle of Boston, former special agent of the United States Treasury Department; William J. McGunigle of Brockton, former rehabilitation assistant in the veterans' bureau; John W. Publicover of Cambridge, World War veteran; Timothy F. Sullivan of Brookline, a former Boston police officer; George F. Hindon of Malden, former officer in the Massachusetts National Guard; Daniel Crowley, former chief of police of Walpole.

Two of the agents will be assigned to Gloucester; two to Salem; two to Plymouth; two to Provincetown, and two to the New Bedford-Fall River district. The agents will be provided with automobiles and arrangements have been made by Mr. Lufkin for them to use coast guard boats when necessary in connection with their duties. Salary of the agents is $1800 per annum, with the title "prohibition agent." Their work is specially to relieve Mr. Finnegan of as much of the investigation and prosecution of cases involving liquor smuggling, as is possible.

SECRETARY OF STATE RULES ON WITHDRAWALS

No provision having been made by the Legislature for withdrawals after the sate primary on Sept. 14, Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, yesterday afternoon gave a ruling to the effect that the time limit for such withdrawals shall be 5 p. m. Friday, Sept. 17.

Those who fail to send in a sworn statement of withdrawal before the time limit must remain on the list of party nominees for the state election, Nov. 2. Secretary Cook also ruled that Sept. 21, one week after the primary, shall be the last day for ward committees to name substitutes on the tickets in place of those who may withdraw.

NORMAL SCHOOL DISCUSSION DUE

Framingham Conference in September to Take Up Varied Problems

Two addresses are to be given by Prof. Hughes Mearns of New York University before the ninth annual conference of Massachusetts state normal schools at Framingham, Sept. 7 to 10. Professor Mearns is to give the opening address on Tuesday evening and will follow it with the second on Wednesday morning. This in turn will be followed by general discussion by normal school principals and instructors.

Other special speakers at the conference will be Royal B. Farnum, principal of the Massachusetts School of Art and state director of art education, who is to speak on "The Trend in Art Education"; and Henry Turner Bailey, formerly of this city, now director of the Cleveland School of Art, who is to speak on art as a factor in original expression.

Numerous questions pertaining to normal school work are to be subjected to particular scrutiny. These questions have been submitted to principals and teachers for consideration before the conference so that the deliberations there may be the result of thoughtful individual analysis.

They include such questions as: What subjects, if any, might be deleted from our two and four-year curricula in the interest of better scholarship through more intensive work? How can we best eliminate during their first year, students who do not promise to become successful teachers? Does the plan of selecting students at Bridgewater this year promise a more capable entering class? What are some practical research problems for normal schools? Should certification for normal school be as rigid as for college; that is, 15 units? What should be our position with regard to the proposed unification of history, civics and geography as social science? Should instruction in professional ethics be direct or incidental? What are the arguments for and against the extension of the minimum course to three years?

As is usual, one session will be devoted to departmental conferences and the Thursday morning session will be given over to business.

Y. M. C. A. COLLEGE IN GENEVA TO CLOSE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 20 (Special)—The Geneva branch of the International Y. M. C. A. College will not be opened this fall, officials of the college announce. Dr. Laurence L. Doggett, president of the college, who is now abroad, has arranged for the students who were to attend the Geneva branch to begin their studies here with the opening of the college year next month. It is now hoped, however, that the physical department at least can be put in operation at Geneva by another fall.

With the Geneva contingent and the increased number of applicants in this country, the freshman class will be larger than ever before. Indications are that more than 200 new students will be admitted from 20 or more countries. Class work at the college will be commenced Sept. 27. Entrance examinations are from Sept. 22 to 27,

BENEDICT ESTATE SOLD

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 20 (AP)—The residence and spacious grounds of the late Commodore E. C. Benedict in the Indian Harbor section of Greenwich have been bought by Mrs. Frederick Courtland Penfield, widow of a former United States ambassador to Austria-Hungary. It is understood that the purchase price was $500,000.

RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 6

Evening Features

FOR FRIDAY, AUGUST 20

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

CNRA, Moncton, N. B. (312 Meters)

9 p. m.—Dominion Department of Agriculture radio service; studio program. 11—Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (430 Meters)

4 p. m.—Shepard Colonial dance. 4:20—Vocal and piano selections by "Jimmie" Gallagher. 4:30—News. 5—"The Day in Finance." 5:05—Livestock and meat report. 6—Children's program. 6:30—Shepard Colonial dinner dance. 7—"Vacations in New England." 7:05—Dok Eisenbourg and his Sinfonians. 7:30—Baseball and News. 7:35—Weather. 7:36—Victor's band of New York. 9—Wellesley and Forest Hills in a musical melange. 9:30—Joseph Heller, violinist; Bertha Natkiel, pianist and accompanist. 10—News. 10:05—Ray Stewartson and his orchestra.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (430 Meters)

4 p. m.—Roy Phillips and his orchestra. 5:45—Stock market and business news. 6—News. 7:30—The Four Merry Milkmen. 8—Patrick J. Gaffney, fiddler; Susan Peters, accompanist. 8:15—Michael Ahern, baritone; Anna Cullinane, accompanist. 8:30—Girls' quintet. 9—From WEAF, France orchestra. 9:30—Vocal quartet, under the direction of Kenefick. 10—From WEAF, Anglo Persians. 10:30—Ed Andrews' Nautical orchestra.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)

6:55 p. m.—Markets. 7—Lenox ensemble. 7:30—Baseball results. 7:35—Kimball trio with "Bob" Patterson. 8—Creatore and his band with Pauline Talma, soloist. 9—Helen Bressen, ukulele program. 9:15—Irene Simpson Rommel, pianist. 9:30—"The Wanderers." 10—Organ recital by Arthur Clifton. 10:30—Brunswick orchestra. 11—Weather reports; baseball results.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CNRT, Toronto, Ont. (357 Meters)

5:35 p. m.—Dinner concert by Luigi Romanelli and his King Edward concert orchestra. 9—Studio concert; CNRT string quartet and Apollo male quartet.

WCSH, Portland, Me. (256 Meters)

6 p. m.—News of the day. 6:30—Sport results. 8—Hour of music. 9—WEAF "Anglo-Persians."

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)

5 p. m.—"Sterling Ramblers." 6:40—Baseball scores. 7—News review. 8.55—Daily news bulletin. 9—From New York studio, "Anglo-Persians."

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)

6.45 p. m.—Talk. 7—Piano recital, Laura C. Gaudet. 7:15—"Fiddle an Bee." 7:30—Dance orchestra. 9—Musical program. 9:30—WTIC's Mail Bag. 9:45—"The Debutantes" period. 10—News, weather.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner program. 6:25—Baseball scores. 6:35—Musical program. 6:45—Band concert. 8—Artists' musicale. 9:30—Dance program.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dance Orchestra. 7:30—The Wandering Minstrels. 8—Special orchestra. 9—"Anglo-Persians." 9:30—Jack Albin and his orchestra. 10—Pelham Heath Orchestra, Lou Raderman conducting.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)

6.05 p. m.—George Olsen's Pennsylvania orchestra. 7—West Point Thayer program. 8—Screnaders and Bonnie Laddies. 9—Musical program. 9:30—Dance music.

WNYC, New York City (526 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—French lessons by V. Harrison-Berlitz. 6:55—Baseball results. 7—Musical program. 8:30—"Everyday Speech" by Prof. Richard Mayne. 8:50—Special program.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (405 Meters)

5:45 p. m.—String quartet. 6:30—Crystal orchestra. 7:30—Organ recital. 8:15—Musical program. 9:15—Dance orchestra.

WHAG, New York City (316 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Studio program. 7—Musical program. 8:30—The Gondoliers. 9—Duke Donaldson's Orchestra.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)

5:45 p. m.—Fifteen-minute organ recital, Arthur Scott Brook. 6—Traymore dinner music. 6:30—Shelburne dinner music. 7:15—Organ recital, auspices Board of Education. 8:15—Ambassador Concert Orchestra, Harry Loventhal, director. 9—Concert. 9:30—Ted Weems' novelty dance orchestra. 10—George Olson's dance orchestra. 10:30—Gus Edwards' dance orchestra.

WLIT, Philadelphia, Pa. (395 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dream Daddy with boys and girls. 7—Studio program. 7:15—Entertainers. 8—Artists. 9—Meeting of the Morning Glory Club; Arcadia dance orchestra. 10—Masterpiece radio hour.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Instrumental trio. 7—Barry O'Moore, tenor. 7:30—The Singing Groundhog. 8—Regina Crooners. 8:15—Jolly Four. 9—Jack Myers, musical architects.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)

7 p. m.—Concert, by the United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, bandleader. 8—"Market Summaries for the Consumer," under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture. 8:15—Feature program. 8:45—"Science News of the Week." 9—"Anglo-Persians," with WEAF from New York. 9:30—Special program.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (246 Meters)

6 p. m.—Sandman Circle. 6:30—Dinner orchestra. 7:30—Jubilee singers. 8—Musical program. 9—Band of Baltimore.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert, by William Penn Orchestra, Charles Marsh, director. 6:15—Daily sport review, by C. B. Yorke; police record. 6:45—Current Motor Topics and Review of Road Conditions, by C. H. Roth, secretary of the Pittsburgh Motor Club. 7—Program of Negro spirituals, by the Followers of Christ quartet. 7:30—Studio recital, under direction of Carolyn Gray, presenting Esther Muller, violinist. 8—Program by Hippodrome Four: Horace McCullough, Bob McCormick, James Croon and Frank Johnson. 9—"Anglo-Persians" from WEAF. 10—Baseball scores.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 6:15—Baseball scores. 7:40—Live stock, grain, wool, cotton and produce markets. 8—Concert. 9:55—Time signals and weather forecast.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

8 p. m.—WEAF, New York City, orchestra. 9—WEAF, "Anglo-Persians" 10—Weather forecast; supper music, Vincent Lopez's Statler orchestra; John F. Gunderman at the organ.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Emerson Gill and his orchestra. 7:30—Talk by Arthur Haas. 8—Frank R. Wilson's orchestra. 9—"Anglo-Persians" from WEAF. 9:30—Studio program. 11—Jack Horwitz Collegian Serenaders.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)

4 p. m.—Baseball game. 6—Dinner concert. 8—Detroit orchestra and soloists. 9—From WEAF.

WCX, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert by Goldkette ensemble. 8—Detroit Symphony Orchestra from Belle Isle. 10—Dance music.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)

7 p. m.—Jean Goldkette's petite symphony orchestra; soloists. 7:30—Grennan "Protectors." 8—Detroit Symphony Orchestra.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—New York program, "Anglo-Persians." 8:30—Musical program. 10—Weather report, closing grain markets and baseball scores. 10:05—Dance program, Nankin orchestra.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (250 Meters)

6 p. m.—Old Home songs. 8 to 10—Popular program.

WOK, Chicago, Ill. (217 Meters)

5 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7 to 11—Studio, dance and theater program.

KYW, Chicago, Ill. (536 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert by Joska DeBabary and his orchestra and by Bittic-Benson orchestra. 7—Program by master artists. 9:30—Congress carnival. 11—Time signals and weather report.

WEBH, Chicago, Ill. (370 Meters)

7 p. m.—Dinner concert 8—Musical program. 9—Dance music, 1 a. m. to 2.30—Dance orchestra and specialties.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)

6:20 p. m.—Musical program. 7:10—Dance orchestra. 8:30—Musical program. 10—Organ recital.

WJJD, Mooseheart, Ill. (303 Meters)

4:45 p. m.—Dinner concert, organ; Palmer Symphony Players: "I See by the Newpaper" Man: Palmer Victorians. 7—Music by children. 9—Senator Harold C. Kessinger; Palmer Victorians; Jean St. Anne. 11:30—Settin' Up Hour.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)

7:30 to 9 p. m.—Musical program; official central standard time announced.

WSM, Nashville, Tenn. (283 Meters)

7 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:45—Bedtime story. 8—Musical program. 10:30—Organ concert

WIDER USE OF SPIRITUAL FORCE BEHIND PROHIBITION IS URGED

Great Power of Good Which Is at Work Today Will Keep Dry Laws Intact, Editor Believes—Moral and Ethical Relationship Stressed as Important

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 20 (Special)—More of the available spiritual forces which were invoked specifically by the last three presidents of the United States should be applied to the support of the case of prohibition, Albert F. Gilmore, editor of The Christian Science Journal and Christian Science Sentinel, declared in an address before the recent meeting of the Maine W. C. T. U. here, at which medals were awarded in the state essay contest.

The cause of prohibition has a moral and ethical, even a spiritual, relationship which should not be ignored," he said. As a manifestation of the divine all-power at work in human consciousness, it is directly the result of those spiritual forces.

"As alert Christians clothed with responsibility to seek divine aid in solving the problems of our national life, we may turn to the familiar picture of Washington at Valley Forge, in the midst of the snows of winter, kneeling in earnest supplication to the infinite Father for wisdom and guidance in his great need; to the somewhat less familiar incident of the Constitutional Convention, gathered in Independence Hall, its members at odds over the seemingly irreconcilable interests of the colonies, at the suggestion of the venerable Franklin, turning to God for His aid and direction; to the scene even less familiar of Lincoln in a Washington hospital, kneeling at the bedside of General Sickles, just arrived from Gettysburg with the disastrous story of the first day's battle, pouring out the anguish of his heavy heart in supplication to Almighty God for aid in saving the country.

"Washington led his army to successful issue, and the colonies established their independence. The Constitutional Convention, almost immediately following the season of prayer, formulated the Constitution of the United States, the most perfect instrument ever devised for the government of a free people. Lincoln saw the cause of human freerom carried forward to a complete triumph.

Prohibition A Just Cause

"Is there not in these incidents a lesson for us in the present situation? 'The Lord's hand is not shortened, that it cannot save.' God's aid is available now as in the past and His cause can never lose. Prohibition is a just cause, because it has the high purpose to make better the conditions of human life. Let us, then, each in our own way in this time of great need, seek that wisdom and guidance which have brought mankind out of darkness into the light of present-day civilization. Under God's direction, a righteous cause is never lost."

Answering the arguments of those seeking to discredit prohibition, Mr. Gilmore explained that the prohibition laws, instead of being as sometimes asserted restrictive of personal liberty, are the orderly expression of a democratic government.

"Let us examine the proposition that liberty is infringed by prohibition," he continued. "To do this adequately, we must go back to the very beginnings of human history. In the earliest time mankind, in its lowest types, sought unrestricted expression of its fundamental passions and appetites. In due course of time, however, men found it necessary to live in communities. Immediately it became necessary to exercise restrictions upon the appetites and passions which characterize the carnal mind. The welfare of all superseded in some degree the claim to personal liberty, else communistic life would never have been possible; and without organized society, civilization would have been an impossibility.

"These restrictions took form in the divine revelation which come to the Hebrew law-giver upon Sinai, and the Ten Commandments became the basis of the moral code which the Jewish people accepted as divine law, and which in all the ages since, have formed the foundation for the just governments of civilized nations.

The Seed of Democracy

"The Mosaic code was definitely restrictive. The "thou shalt nots" of the Ten Commandments, imposed upon the inclinations and desires of what Paul called the "natural man," were restrictions necessary to mankind's advancement from a state of ignorance and barbarism to civilization and Christianity.

"This restrictive authority at first posited in the ruler of the tribe later developed into a monarchical form of government, which long held sway throughout the world. A few centuries before the beginning of the Christian era, democracy appeared in Greece, that tiny country on the Ægean Sea which has given to the world so much in the arts and culture of civilization, as well as its first example of democratic government.'

"It is to be observed, however, that the democracy of Greece was not a true democracy, since the right of suffrage extended not throughout the whole community, but only to the free men, the aristocratic class of the nation; and this small minority of the population rested upon the shoulders of the majority who were slaves. But the seed of democracy sown in that far-off day sprang up, grew into a mighty tree, and now has found its highest expression in this great republic.

"It would be well for those who believe that prohibition is restrictive of individual liberty to read the preamble of our Constitution: 'We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.' The fathers did not conceive that the promotion of the general welfare conflicted with the blessings of liberty. In fact, the wise framers of the Constitution saw how necessary it was, in order to promote the general welfare, in order also that the individual may attain to the highest enjoyment of personal liberty, that certain definite restrictions should be placed upon such acts of the individual as would interfere with the common good.

"This restrictive power has been necessarily and frequently exercised in the development of our federal and state governments. The underlying purpose of much of our law is to secure a larger expression of righteous liberty through definite restrictions upon the appetites and passions of mortals. The Ten Commandments have found large place in our laws. 'Thou shalt not kill'; 'Thou shalt not steal'; 'Thou shalt not commit adultery'; 'Thou shalt not bear false witness,' these, and many more, are definitely restrictive of the tendencies of the natural man.

Restrictions Necessary

"Furthermore, in order for our citizenry to advance to its highest usefulness, many more restrictions have been found necessary; and as our population increases and becomes more dense, as our community life becomes more complex, the number of restrictions must of necessity increase. In general, it may be said that there is posited in our Constitution, and accordingly may find expression in our laws, the power to enforce such restrictions expressive of the will of the people as best promote the public welfare.

"One does not need to review very minutely the situation in our country which lead to the gradual adoption of prohibition by the states and their constituent communities, to conclude that there existed a monstrous evil, an evil which had to be stamped out. It was second only to the curse of slavery, to the extermination of which our country devoted more than half a century of its national life."

"It is notable that Lincoln, the Great Emancipator, having accomplished the purpose to which he set his mind and heart, the abolition of slavery, almost immediately turned to the contemplation of another evil which, in his opinion, was second only to the great evil of slavery,—the use of intoxicating drinks. On the very day when he was stricken, Lincoln wrote to his friend Merwin these words: "Slavery is abolished. After reconstruction the next great question will be the overthrow and the abolition of the liquor traffic. and you know, Merwin, that my head and heart and hand and purse will go into that work."

What Lincoln Thought

"While it is the duty of every citizen to think for himself to a definite conclusion every problem which faces him as a citizen, may we not justifiably attach unusual importance and weight to the statement of a man who, like Lincoln, carried this country through its most perilous time, and who stands above all our statesmen in the clarity of his logic, the greatness of his heart, and the righteousness of his views. Lincoln saw no restriction of personal liberty in the inhibition of the drink evil. Did he not give life itself for the protection of personal liberty? But he saw in the monstrous drink evil an enemy to the progress of our Nation, an enemy which had to be exorcised, stamped out, destroyed, until not a vestige of its influence should remain.

"A free people, governed by its own self-constituted authority can scarcely do less than abide by the will of the majority. It can scarcely do less than accept laws duly passed in accordance with the provision of its fundamental charter."

In refutation of the assertion of the wet interests that prohibition was "put over" on the American people without fair consideration, the speaker showed that for 100 years this issue has been before the country, gaining greater support year by year until this goal of a century was slowly and finally molded into the basic law of the land in the form of a constitutional amendment.

"The Washington Society founded 100 years ago was a pioneer in this valiant work," he explained. "Eighty years ago that great citizen of our own state, Gen. Neal Dow, took up the cause, and in five short years the righteousness of his appeal had gained so firm a hold upon the minds of the people that the first prohibition law was enacted by the state Legislature in 1851. That seed first sown here in this State has grown into a mighty tree, so wide-spreading that in 1916 75 per cent of the whole territory of the Nation was under some form of law restricting the manufacture and sale of intoxicants, and more than 60 per cent of the population were living in dry territory.".

Refers to Referenda

In closing his address Mr. Gilmore emphasized that prohibition is here to stay because "the great moral force which brought about the enactment of this legislation is as available to defend it today as it was ready to promote it years ago." He characterized the pending referendums on prohibition, such as in New York State, as a "direct blow at the foundations of democratic government."

The gold medal in the essay contests, which consisted of essays suitable to the motive of the organization and chosen by the children contesting from the books of speeches and poems compiled by the national organization, was won by Robert Stone of North Berwick, who delivered the poem "On the Fence," and the silver medal was won by Edythe Benson, 8 years of age, of Kennebunkport, who recited "Our Flag."

FORMER MAYOR HEADS CHAMBER

Business Men Elect A. J. Peters to Succeed Roland W. Boyden

Andrew J. Peters, former Mayor of Boston, today became the president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, succeeding Roland W. Boyden, prominent attorney, who held that office a year and two months. Mr. Peters was elected at a meeting of the chamber's board of directors yesterday afternoon, together with four vice-presidents. Taking office today without any formalities, Mr. Peters will be formally "inaugurated" at the annual meeting and dinner in November.

Vice-presidents elected are Robert D. Brewer, treasurer of the Provident Institution for Savings; Carl P. Dennett, director of the First National Bank of Boston; Edwin C. Johnson, president of H. A. Johnson Company, and Louis E. Kirkstein, vice-president of William Filene's Sons Company.

Officers who were re-elected follow: Clarence G. McDavitt, assistant to the president of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, vice-president; Frank C. Nichols, vice-president of the National Shawmut Bank, treasurer; James A. McKibben, secretary. Allan L. Priddy of Ginn & Co. and Charles B. Burleigh of the General Electric Company were elected to the executive committee.

Mr. Boyden presided at the meeting as his last official act before joining the ranks of the past presidents. His sucessor is a graduate of Harvard, class of 1895, and of the Harvard Law School in 1898. The directors believe that his services to Boston, Massachusetts, the United States Government, and his extensive contacts with business affairs and interests, qualify him exceptionally for his new position.

Mr. Peters served as a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1902, was in the Massachusetts Senate in 1904-05, and from 1907 to 1914 was a member of Congress from the eleventh Massachusetts district. He served as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, in charge of customs, for some time, and was Mayor of Boston from 1918 to 1922. He is a director of the First National Bank of Boston, trustee of the South End House, Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and George Washington Memorial Association.

Acting Seems to Come Naturally to Children

BLACKINGTON SCHOOL CHILDREN
Here They Are in the Costumes in Which They Presented Their Program of Songs and Folk Dancing on the Playground. Left to Right, Back Row—Eileen Freeman, Lena Addaessi, Virginia Mullen, Alice Addaessi, Alice Murphy, Dorothy Pinkham, Linda Solerno. Front Row—Hazel Brown, Rita Tosney, Louise Sacco.

POWER COMPANY BONDS ALLOWED

New Hampshire Utility Also to Issue Cumulative Preferred Stock

CONCORD N. H., Aug. 20 (Special)—With some restrictions, the Public Service Commission has approved a petition of the New Hampshire Power Company for authority to issue first mortgage 6 per cent gold bonds and 370 shares of 8 per cent cumulative preferred stock at $100 a share.

The commission was unwilling specifically to sanction a brokerage fee of 6 per cent for sales of the preferred stock at par. The opinion was expressed that such stock ought to sell readily at par, and while a reasonable brokerage fee was recognized as a proper capital charge, the commission ruled that it would prefer to pass on the question of reasonableness after, rather than before, the expenditure.

"We shall therefore decide that question in a future capitalization case, when the matter comes before us," it is stated.

The company asked that it be allowed to sell the bonds of the new issue at not less than 94 and accrued interest. By a general order no special permission is needed to sell bonds at a discount, unless the figure is below 90, but in this case the commission hopes that "earnings and additions will enable the company to realize better than 94." Whatever the price at which the bonds are sold, discounts "must be amortized out of earnings, during the life of the bonds."

The New Hampshire Power Company was organized in 1923 and is a consolidation of smaller companies serving residents of Sunapee, Newport, New London, Sutton, Newbury, Bradford, Pittsfield, Loudon, Henniker, Croydon, Unity, Antrim, Bennington, Canaan, Enfield, Hancock, Contoocook, Hopkinton, Warner and Hillsborough.

"Wonder Cow" Goes on 10000 Mile Trip

"Brownie" Has Produced a Net Revenue of $1917 for Her Owner

CAMDEN, Me., Aug. 20 (AP)—A brass band and hundreds of local and rural admirers gathered in the center of the city last night for a farewell reception to Brownie, "the wonder cow," before she starts a 10,000-mile exhibition trip with the Ohio State Fair as the first stop.

Brownie has given 18,666 quarts of milk and returned a net profit of $1917 to Ralph W. Cripps, her owner, out of a gross income of $2263.

Among those who spoke at last night's farewell party were F. P. Washburn, commissioner of agriculture; Prof. R. G. Corbett of the University of Maine experiment station, and C. T. Conklin of Brandon, Vt., secretary of the National Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

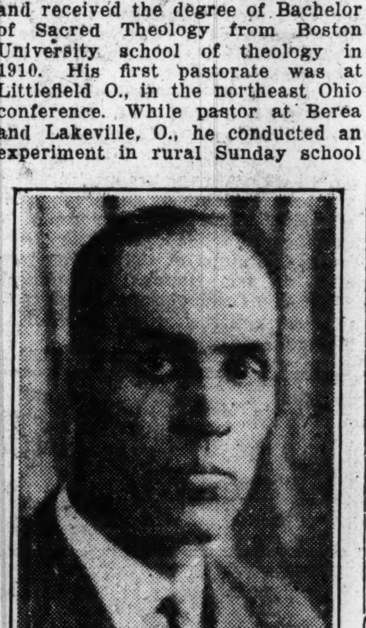
CHICAGO EDUCATOR TO COME TO BOSTON

The Rev. C. M. McConnell Joins School of Theology

The Rev. C. M. McConnell, of the life work committee of the world service commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Chicago, has been elected a member of the faculty of the Boston School of Theology in charge of town and country church work, according to an announcement received here today.

The world service commission announced today that Professor McConnell would take up his work at Boston immediately.

Mr. McConnell graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1907, and received the degree of Bachelor of Sacred Theology from Boston University school of theology in 1910. His first pastorate was at Littlefield O., in the northeast Ohio conference. While pastor at Berea and Lakeville, O., he conducted an experiment in rural Sunday school



THE REV. C. M. McCONNELL
Ohio Wesleyan University 1907, Gets Important Post

work under the auspices of the board of Sunday schools, which attracted nation-wide attention.

He left the pastorate and devoted his entire time under the auspices of the board of Sunday schools to speaking and teaching on the church and rural life. Recently under the auspices of the board of home missions and church extension, he has made a study of rural conditions in every state in the Union.

Professor McConnell is a brother of Bishop Francis J. McConnell of Pittsburgh, Pa.

MORE PLAYGROUNDS CONDUCT PROGRAMS

Children of Five in Boston Display Training

With recreational programs being conducted by five different public school playgrounds today, the youth of Boston enjoyed an afternoon replete with the thrills of competitive sports, juvenile dramatics and music. Ripley, the John A. Doherty, William Eustis and Fallon Field Playgrounds each held a celebration with programs which they had been practicing for weeks.

The children of Ripley Playground began their proceedings with three dances, "The Snail," "Looby Loo" and "Two Little Blackbirds." These were followed by finger plays, "Five Little Squirrels," "Five Little Frogs," "The Beehive" and "Five Little Kittens." Three more dances, "How-do-you-do My Partner," "Little Miss Muffett," and a "Dance of Greeting," were followed by a play, "Firefly Night" which naturally had a lot of dancing, too. More dancing, the "Irish Lilt" and the "Soldier Boy" were followed by the salute to the flag and the singing of "America," by everybody, which brought the program to a close.

Other programs were given on other playgrounds, but all of them more or less exemplified the activities that had been carried on in them during the summer. "The Blue Prince," a play, was given at the Ronan Playground. It included dancing by fairies.

Yesterday the Blackinton Playground had its party, giving songs, games and dances for the entertainment of grown folk.

The playgrounds will continue open all day until Sept. 13, which is the day before school begins. From that time on until the cold weather sets in they will be open daily from 4 to 6 p. m. Playgrounds in school yards, however, will close Sept. 4 to give time to straighten things out in readiness for the opening of school.

OLD-HOME DAY HELD IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Several Towns Celebrate Event With Exercises

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 20 (Special)—George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, was the chief speaker at the Old-Home Day celebration in Swansey, in which five villages, East Swansey, West Swansey, Swansey Center, Swansey Factory and Westport, were represented.

Old-Home Day in Gilford was celebrated at the foot of Mt. Belknap with a program of sports and speaking, A mountain climbing contest for automobiles was won by Clifton Fogg of Gilmanton. An address was delivered by Judge Frank Bedford of Laconia.

At the Old-Home Day celebration in Lyndeborough an original poem was written by Miss Abbie Cram, the oldest resident in the town.
cataqua pioneers a society composed
At the annual meeting of the Pis-
of the 115 descendants of the pioneer settlers of the Piscataqua region in Maine and New Hampshire all were present. The meeting took place on the site of the first permanent settlement of Maine at South Berwick in 1631.

NEW GARAGE PLANNED ON SITE OF EXCHANGE

Admitting that an order to buy the old Chamber of Commerce building, now known as the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, had been presented to the chamber, that body in its first statement relative to the sale of the old building, says that no definite arrangements have been made as yet for its transfer.

Although the sale has not yet been made, the Grain & Flour Exchange, through a committee headed by Albert K. Tapper, the president of the exchange, is daily working on the problem of obtaining new quarters for the grain, feed, flour, and hay trade which have been quartered at 177 Milk Street for many years. Meantime it is reported at the exchange, that the building is to be torn down, together with adjacent buildings to make way for a new large capacity garage

LEXINGTON TAX RATE IS REDUCED 20 CENTS

LEXINGTON, Aug. 20 (Special)—Lexington's tax rate for this year was announced by the board of assessors at $35.50 on each $1000, this being a slight drop of 20 cents over the 1925 rate, due to new taxable property. The town now has a valuation of $15,494,743, an increase of nearly $850,000 over the year preceding. Of this amount $13,670,640 is in real estate, and $1,703,668 in personal property, with the remaining $120,435 in tax titles.

The town grant is $565,738.31, as compared with $538,314.85 in 1925; the state tax, $22,320; county tax, $18,107.72; Metropolitan sewer tax, $8705.81; Metropolitan water tax, $12,778.17. Returns from state income tax this year amount to $22,117.37. There are now 2344 poll tax payers in Lexington, as compared with 2294 last year.

MR. BULLARD TO ADD TO PUBLIC'S SERVICE

Retires From Bank Position on Sept. 1

Devotion of more time to public and philanthropic service is one of the objects leading to the retirement of W. Irving Bullard from the vice-presidency of the Merchants National Bank of Boston on Sept. 1, he said today.

Mr. Bullard is an officer of the Boston Y. M. C. A., an executive committeeman of the New England Home for Little Wanderers, and a director and treasurer of the Boston Music School Settlement, and interested in other welfare activities.

Work of the Colonial Air Transport., Inc., of which he is president, as well as other financial institutions and manufacturing companies in which he is interested will also occupy Mr. Bullard's time. Among the companies of which he is an officer or director are the E. H. Jacobs Manufacturing Company, the Connecticut Mills Company, the Transcript Company, and Danielson Trust Company. His new office will be in the Chamber of Commerce Building.

Alfred L. Ripley, president of the Merchants National Bank, and other officers of the bank gave a dinner for Mr. Bullard last night at the Brookline Country Club.

STATE LEGION PLANS PAGEANT

Electric Parade and Other Features in Salem, Sept. 9, 10, and 11

A pageant on Salem Common, with more than 500 persons in the cast, will be one of the features of the annual convention of the State Department, American Legion, Sept. 9, 10 and 11. A special orchestra of 40 pieces has been engaged.

Another feature will be an electric parade. Street railway flat cars will be used as a base for a series of floats, illuminated by thousands of electric lights. The first night the electric parade will go over the street car tracks to Lowell, Lawrence and Haverhill. The following night Lynn, Malden and Melrose will be visited, while the third will be devoted to Marblehead, Peabody and Salem.

The entertainment part of the Legion program will start at 1 p. m, Sept. 9 with a shore dinner at Salem Willows, followed by sporting events.

The annual military ball will be held in the State Armory, Salem, Sept. 10.

A military and civic parade is planned for the afternoon of Sept. 11, the closing day. Col. E. R. Redmond of the 102d Field Artillery, M. N. G., will be marshal and Capt. G. W. Dawson, chief of staff.

The State Department, Veterans of Foreign Wars, has been asked to invite all its posts to join in the parade. Many prizes have been offered.

The final feature of the program will come on Saturday evening at Salem Willows, when a display of fireworks will be set off.

New President Chamber of Commerce

ANDREW J. PETERS

WILLIAM M. McMORROW FILES HOUSE PAPERS

William M. McMorrow of 96 Dunster Road, Jamaica Plain, formerly tax collector for Boston, today filed nomination papers as a Democrat candidate for member of the State House of Representatives from the Nineteenth Suffolk District.

Little Halls of Fame

(Continued from Page 1)

Abbott thought. The persons honored in the corridor are Bostonians, or at least New Englanders, of history.

It is a curious fact, Mr. Abbott recalled, that the placing of the names on the library building was prompted primarily by architectural considerations. The placing of the windows at an elevated level for the second floor rooms left an awkward space across the lower part of the window arches, and the architects suggested filling these spaces with names as a decoration.

In fact a study of the lives of these men show that they have memorials in the things and thoughts of our every-day lives. Theirs are names which stand for great contributions to the world's advancement. Their fame, so-called, is really humanity's gratitude to them. Their memorials are such things as the science of mathematics, the institution of literature, or the art of printing. To one of these men we owe homage when we think of the Ten Commandments, to another when we think of the earth as revolving about the sun instead of the sun about the earth, to a trio of others when we ride on a steamship, and to groups of others when we listen to a radio, gaze upon a beautifully designed building, or cast a vote for President.

Enriched World With Ideas

Few of these men accumulated much money. They enriched the world with ideas, rather than themselves with money. They labored for and gave to others. An instance of some of the distinctions that must have been drawn by the library trustees is sensed in the fact that the name of Aristotle, the philosopher, appears, but the name of Alexander, the conqueror, whom Aristotle tutored in youth is absent.

Anyone who should stop to quiz himself on how many of the names on the building he can identify would soon realize that the compilation of the list must have been the work of more than one scholar, so manifold are the fields of human thought which it covers.

There is a story about a megaphone man on a Boston sightseeing bus which involves that point. The megaphone man one day had a passenger who did the unusual thing of occasionally adding bits of information, apparently authentic, about the historical spots which the party visited. So thinking to have a little fun with this wiseacre, the megaphone man pointed up to one of the panels on the library building, and piped out to the man, "Now, mister, can you tell us who that man He-ro-do-tus was?"

"I presume you mean 'He-rod-o-tus,'" replied the tourist, and said, "Yes, Herodotus was an ancient Greek historian."

"Well, I'll say, you're the first person I ever had on this bus who could tell me who that fellow was," admitted the megaphone man. "Do you suppose you know about all of them?"

"Oh, no, there are a lot of them that would stump me."

"Well, pardon me, but who are you, anyway?"

"Oh! I might be a professor of history in a college out in Iowa," said the man, with a shadow of a smile.

Technology Selection

The names which appear on the Massachusetts Institute of Technology buildings are those of natural scientists and technicians who have had important parts in the development of engineering and the industrial arts. The selection of these names was made by Dr. Richard Cockburn Maclaurin, who was president of the institute from 1909 to 1920, and those who knew Doctor Maclaurin intimately say he was the type of quiet scholar who must have had a specific reason for every name he employed, though so far as is known he made no memoranda of how he arrived at his choices. The list is thoroughly representative of the applied sciences.

The names are carved on the bases of small domes which surmount the ends of the buildings overlooking the central approach to the institution, grouped somewhat according to the branches of the natural sciences in which they labored. Across the bottom of each panel, like a foundation stone, is engraved in larger letters the name of the pioneer or the outstanding figure in the science with which the group is identified. Included in the lists are the eight technologists whose names appear under the eaves of the old technology building, now the school of architecture of the institute, on Boylston Street.

It is natural, of course, that these lists on the library and technology buildings should honor the thinkers, the discoverers and the writers of the world, since one of these institutions is devoted to the treasuring of the abstract learning of the ages, and the other to the application of that learning in the service of invention. Most of these names lived for centuries before they were written in this stone. Perhaps before today's great names are as old, the world will engrave in stone the names not only of the abstract scholars and the technical inventors but also of the men who turn both knowledge and invention into the every-day employment and service of mankind through the upbuilding and directing of great industries.

Some of the Names

The first group of names in the series of sketches of the lives of the notables in these little halls of fame consists of names which appear both on the library and on technology They are as follows:

PYTHAGORAS (Py-thag'-o-ras) was one of the earliest great Greek philosophers of whom the world has record. He taught in southern Italy nearly six centuries before Christ, becoming the center of a philosophical-religious brotherhood. He taught a belief in a future existence, though perhaps by transmigration into animals. His followers were the first vegetarians. Pythagoras made mathematics the center of all philosophy. He discovered the rule that the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle equals the square root of the sum of the squares of the two sides, and high school students ever since have been wondering how he figured it out. He learned, possibly from the Babylonians, the mathematical basis of harmony in musical tones. He also propounded the theory that the earth is a sphere and is only one of a number of planets moving in space, a theory which was not accepted until many centuries later.

PLATO was the Greek philosopher who first taught mankind to consider ideas as real entities. Born in 427 B. C., he was inspired by a meeting with Socrates to take up philosophy. His preparation for the opening of his "academy" in Athens at the age of 40 included 10 years of travel. He wrote about 25 or 30 "dialogues"—the number is uncertain because writings later found to be spurious were included with his in the early books—in which he used Socrates as his principal character though frequently expressing his own thoughts. His philosophy sought out and dealt with ideas rather than words, and in so doing Plato dissociated logic from rhetoric. One of his greatest writings is the "Republic," in which he sets forth his plan of an ideal state, in which the end of government is not factional domination, wealth or license, but the virtue and consequently the happiness of the citizen and the good order of the state.

ARISTOTLE gave to the ancient world its greatest compilation of information on all the subjects of learned study from the natural sciences to politics. He began as a student of Plato, acted as tutor to Alexander, then taught in his own school in Athens for 12 years and left an enormous number of writings which were the basis of the greater part of the learning preserved through the middle ages. He reduced reasoning to a system and laid down the rules of formal logic. It is by these rules the philosopher can prove that since nothing is better than water, and since water is something, therefore nothing is better than something. Aristotle conceived of virtue in all things as the mean between two extremes, as for example, between self-indulgence and asceticism. Perhaps he could have settled the controversy between jazz and opera. His writings included the subjects of metaphysics, natural science, sociology, ethics, politics, and rhetoric.

INDEPENDENT OIL & GAS

Independent Oil & Gas Company net earnings for July, before depreciation and depletiono, were $412,383, compared with $384,486 in June and $308,881 in July, 1925.

Four Martin Bombers at Boston Airport

British Maintain Pace in Air Development in Varied Lines

Report by Air Ministry for Year Shows Progress Satisfactory in Every Way

According to the annual report on the progress of British civil aviation just published by the Air Ministry, 14,675 passengers traveled by air during the year, April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926, over the regular air routes operated by Imperial Airways, the British air transportation company operating between England and the European Continent.

Over the same period last year the number of passengers carried by Imperial Airways was 13,478, indicating a satisfactory increase to date. However, the real significance of these statistics can only be realized when it is noted that the mileage for the past year was actually lower than that for the previous year, indicating a greater degree of economy in operation brought about by the employment of larger aircraft during the past year. The actual mileage figures are, for 1924-25, 890,000, and 1925-26, 865,000. The weight of cargo transported by air over the British air routes during the past year amounted to 456.1 tons, which, while it is actually less than the previous year's figure, is an increase over any earlier year.

These statistics can only be regarded as very satisfactory from the standpoint of civil aviation development. Furthermore, and what is equally important, Imperial Airways appears to be maintaining a favorable position in relation to other European air transport operations. Of the passengers who crossed the English Channel by air during the year, 11,163 traveled in Imperial Airways machines and 10,391 in foreign aircraft—a total of 21,554 of which the Imperial Airways' share represents 52 per cent.

Moreover, an indication of the reliability of air travel may be gained from the figures of completed flights. Out of 4179 scheduled flights on the Imperial Airways routes, 3888, or 93 per cent, were uninterrupted and of those which were interrupted, 143 were satisfactorily completed the same day.

Steps are, of course, continually being made to reduce the possibilities of even this 7 per cent of interrupted flights. From the experiences of Imperial Airways during the past year, it would appear that about 50 per cent of the interruptions were caused by weather conditions, while in about 33 per cent of the cases engine or installation failure was found responsible.

Seeking to Overcome Weather

Extensive investigation work is being carried on by the Air Ministry, in collaboration with Imperial Airways, in an endeavor to reduce the comparatively large percentage of flights which are interrupted by weather conditions. In nine cases out of ten, such interruptions are due to poor visibility. Accordingly, much attention is being given to overcoming this obstacle, which, as many know, is prevalent over the English Channel.

This work has been carried on quite distinctly from that of developing lights for night flying, although the problems are somewhat akin. In the case of night flying, however, the question is merely that of providing a sufficient number of beacons to guide the pilot without the aid of other landmarks. On the other hand, the problem of flying in poor visibility due to the weather, is such as to eliminate, to a large extent, even the use of light beacons, for these will not provide a ray of sufficient penetrating power to guide the pilot in a fog.

Choosing the worst fog months of the year, a series of experiments were carried out last November and December at the London Terminal Airdrome, Croydon, with the aid of captive balloons, on a series of different types of fog-piercing lights. As a result of these experiments, it has been definitely establishd that the light emitted from a vacuum tube filled with a residue of Neon gas, through which a high tension electric current is passed, has a remarkable penetrating power through fog.

The light is of a deep crimson color. As a result of these experiments, it has been decided to instal a system of Neon lights arranged below heavy glass plates level with the field of Croydon Airdrome. These will be arranged so that through a system of switches it will be possible to light up certain units and extinguish others in order to indicate to the pilot about to make a landing in a fog just where and in what direction to come to the ground. Furthermore, a system of Neon beacon lights will eventually be installed along the entire London-Paris and other routes.

Work Against Fog Conditions

Another prospect under investigation in an endeavor to overcome the problems of flying in a fog, is that of the leader cable. Work is being carried out on this at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, Eng. The device consists in essentials of a cable arranged just below the surface of the ground, through which a powerful high tension electric current is passed. The passage of this current generates a strong magnetic field around the cable and an airplane, equipped with suitable instruments and flying over the cable, is able to determine its position and direction of flight with respect to the cable from the effects of the magnetic lines of force upon the instruments.

With these developments under way, there is every reason for believing that the reliability of air transportation will be brought even closer to the 100 per cent mark.

Regular Daily Services

Equally satisfactory in the past year's air transportation activities is the entire freedom from serious accidents. In the past year, no accident resulting in a fatality or an injury of any kind occurred in either British air transport flying or other flying for hire. Since 1919, air transportation flying amounting to 4,563,000 miles has been carried out with only four accidents causing fatalities. Incidentally, this is equivalent to one such accident in a distance flown corresponding to 46 times around the earth's equator. Other flying for hire has maintained its entire freedom from fatal accidents for the fourth successive year.

During the period under review, Imperial Airways have operated regular air transportation service between London and Paris; London, Paris, Basel and Zurich; London and Ostend; London, Brussels and Cologne; London, Amsterdam, and, in collaboration with the Deutscher Aero Lloyd A. G., to Hanover and Berlin; Southampton and the Channel Islands. These services were operated daily and in some cases twice daily except during winter months. The Southampton to Channel Islands service, which is of very doubtful value as a matter of fact, was operated only weekly during the winter months and not at all during the summer.

As a result of the first year's operation of the subsidy agreement between the Imperial Airways and the British Government, it was found in practice that the mileage requirement, upon which the subsidy was based, put a premium upon the employment of small air transport machines, the mileage of which counted the same for subsidy purposes as a machine of greater power and, therefore, greater carrying capacity.

In order to encourage the use of high-powered aircraft, with a view to assisting the company to become self-supporting when the subsidy decreases, it was decided to modify the agreement by substituting for minimum annual mileage of 1,000,000 miles, which was required to qualify for the full amount of the subsidy, a new arrangement.

Accordingly, on Dec. 18, 1925, Imperial Airways entered into a new agreement with the Government whereby the qualification for subsidy payments consisted in carrying out a new composite minimum of 425,000,000 horsepower miles, which is a unit obtained by multiplying miles flown by the horsepower of the airplane.

It will be seen that this basis called for an abnormaly high mileage for low-powered airplanes and encouraged the employment of large air liners, which have a real commercial value. Owing to the greater operating costs of marine aircraft, particularly large flying boats suitable for passenger carrying, the new agreement provided that for the purpose of reckoning subsidy payments, every mile flown by marine aircraft shall be counted a mile and a half.

Traffic Increases Steadily

As a result of the new basis of operation the past year has resulted in a total of 810,045 miles and a horsepower mileage of 430,160,875. Traffic is continually increasing and to cope with the greater volume of business, and as a direct result of the new system of subsidies, Imperial Airways at the end of March of the present year took delivery of four new twin-engine air liners and two three-engine air liners. The company now has eight twin-engine air liners, three three-engine machines, and three single-engine units. Altogether this represents a total seating capacity of 178 as compared with 119 for last year, while the total horsepower of the company's fleet has increased from 6825 horsepower last year to 10,999 horsepower this year and the pay load of the fleet from 23,000 pounds to 37,000 pounds.

There is frequently a prevalent belief that the life of an airplane in continual use in all weathers, such as are met with on the London-Paris air route, is very short. In this connection it is interesting to note that four of the Imperial Airways DH-34 passenger ships have each completed 300,000 miles in the air, while one of the twin-engine Handley Page machines has completed 3000 hours' flying. While these figures are by no means exceptional, it should be remembered that only as a result of extremely fine construction could such endurnace be obtained.

Some mention has been made of subsidies and it will be interesting to review the extent of this form of government assistance. The 1926-27 British civil aviation air estimates totaled £473,000, which, when receipts are taken into account, indicates an expenditure of £462,000. These figures do not include the sum of £14,467 provided for the upkeep of the Directorate of Civil Aviation in the Air Ministry. Of these sums the subsidy allotment is £180,000, of which £137,000 is for payments to Imperial Airways for European services and £30,000 to the same company for the projected service from Cairo to Karachi to be opened not later than Jan. 1, 1927.

Helps Airplane Clubs

The remainder of the subsidy money, £13,000, is for the assistance of the light airplane clubs which have been organized throughout England with Government co-operation. The rest of the money provided for in the civil air estimates is for use in maintaining airports, airways, and other civil aviation facilities.

While these estimates may appear at first sight to be generous, they are viewed in a somewhat different light when some of the facilities provided for civil aviation by the directorate of civil aviation under the directorship of Gen. Sir Sefton Brancker are considered. Extensive meteorological service is maintained for the assistance of commercial airliners operating across the Channel.

All these are equipped with radio telephony apparatus and a continuous conversation may be carried on between pilots and the terminal airdromes. Daily and hourly reports are sent out and a pilot, no matter where he may be, is able to obtain a special weather report verbally at any moment. Moreover, through the cooperation of the Croydon Terminal with the airdromes at Lympne, on the south coast and Pulham on the east coast, radio direction finding facilities are available to all pilots at any point along the air routes.

According to the Air Ministry report, in addition to the activities of Imperial Airways, a large amount of other commercial flying has been carried out in the British Isles during the past year quite apart from private flying of which there is an ever increasing amount.

The Irish Sea Failure

A somewhat unsuccessful effort was made early last year to operate an air mail service across the Irish Sea from Stranraer, Scot., to Belfast, Ire. Few details on this service are available but it will be remembered that while, from the operational standpoint, the service was successful, the company got into financial difficulties which compelled liquidation in June, 1925.

On the other hand the operations of the De Haviland Aairplane Hire Service have been as successful as the Irish mail service was unsuccessful. It will be remembered that the London-Cape Town-London flight of Alan Cobham last year, which was such a marked success, was undertaken by the De Haviland Hire Service in conjunction with Imperial Airways.

In addition to this flight many flights have been carried out for the purpose of collecting photographs for the press, from Madrid, Berlin, and other cities in Europe, and a commercial tour was made of Spain and northern Africa. School flying of this company together with air taxi work has amounted to approximately 3000 hours during the year, while more than 140 pupils have been trained.

There are a number of companies upon which details of their activities have not been forthcoming, but one of the most active British companies in the field of aerial service is the Savage Skywriting Company, which operates in the United States and Cuba as well as in the United Kingdom. This company has eight airplanes in the British Isles and 12 in the United States, and carries on a business in smoke advertising in the sky.

Other Activities Noted

It would, of course, be impossible to enumerate the individualized activities of each and every company in England engaged in commercial aviation other than air transportation but mention may be made of the aerial survey and photographic activities of such firms as the Surrey Flying Services and the Central Aerophoto Company, which have carried out their respective normal programs of commercial air photography, during the past year, each having taken over 2000 photographs from the air.

Nor are these civil aeronautical activities standing still. The development is marked by continual yearly increases in the extent to which the airplanes are being applied in commercial and peacetime spheres, with the result that not only is the air method resulting in colossal economies in time in business but the airplane is becoming responsible for considerable savings in money in numerous commercial operations and, furthermore, much of this work is being carried out more efficiently by the use of the airplane than it has been before by the use of the old methods. The most striking example of this latter development is the aerial survey which is becoming of such extensive commercial value.

In the Lighter Vein

The camper in a New England retreat found the village store open Sunday afternoon. He asked for a quart of milk which was given him by the proprietor, a delightful character who indulged in that rare, twangy dialect.

"I should also like some butter," said the camper.

"Sorry," said the storekeeper, "can't sell you butter on Sunday."

"Why, I was told I could get whatever I needed here today."

"Nope. Only bread and milk—just staple food."

"When I was up here last summer I remember coming in one Sunday and getting some butter.'

"Oh, well! That was last year when the town was wide open!"

Publisher: "Well, what can I do for you?"

Managing Editor: "Now that the sub-editors, the linotype operators, pressmen, ad-compositors and proof boys are back from their vacations, may I take a week off?"

Punch

Little Girl (playing landlady, to prospective tenant): "Have you any parents?"

"Yes, madam—two."

"Ah, I'm sorry. We never take children with parents."

"Can you read this cipher message?"

"No, it's naught to me."

Wife: "There was a poor woman here today after old clothes for her family."

Husband: "Did you give her any?"

"Yes, I gave her that 10-year old suit of yours and that dress I bought last week."—*Life.*

Two British motorists are to tour the world and give jazz band concerts en route. We're sure they will make good progress. Everybody will be anxious to speed them on their way.—*Humorist.*

Sketch

Passenger: "I say, w-what about going back? After all, when you've seen one wave you've seen the lot."

"Did my voice fill the hall?" asked the lecturer.

"Yes, and then some! Several of us had to get out to make room for it."

"Have you seen Alice recently? She has the loveliest bassinet!"

"She has? I didn't know she had taken up music."

Husband: "Hm! Funny pudding, this."

Wife: "Yes, dear. That's as far as I got with the recipe when the radio broke down."—*Eve.*

"Man, 80, Returns Home for First Time in Half Century," says a Herald headline. The article doen't say, but we trust he was successful in matching the sample.—*El Paso Times.*

"Why hasn't your man come to fix our door bell?"

"He was there twice today, lady," said the voice at the other end of the line, "and he says he rang and rang and no one came to the door!"

GOOD DEMAND SEEN FOR ILLINOIS COAL

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 20 (AP)—The employment outlook for the Illinois coal fields is improving. This opinion is expressed by officials of the Illinois Mine Workers. It was based on reports of increased demand for coal, and the reopening last month of 11 additional mines, giving promise of less serious unemployment this winter.

Industries and railroads are beginning to store coal in anticipation of a tie-up in connection with expiration next spring of the present three-year wage agreement. Various indications point to probability of prolonged negotiations before a new agreement is reached. Preparation for such an eventuality on the part of consumers is expected to lend added stimulus to the normal fall and winter demand.

CHIEF POLITICAL ISSUE

CHICAGO (AP)—The foremost issue of the fall senatorial elections will be "to maintain the prosperity which has been built up by the Republican majority under the leadership of President Coolidge," Senator Lawrence C. Phipps of Colorado, chairman of the National Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, said after a conference of Republican leaders here.

DISPUTE ARISES IN ENGLISH CHEESE TRADE

By Special Cable

MANCHESTER, Aug. 20—The Cheshire cheese makers of England have broken off relations with the factors or commission merchants because of unremunerative prices. It is claimed by the dairy farmers composing the Cheshire Cheese Federation that for some months their products have been sold at a loss of 2d. per pound, while New Zealand and Canadian cheeses of this variety is bringing 2d. more than the domestic article.

The decision of the farmers to handle their own product directly to the trade and the consumers is due to a letter received by the federation from the Cheshire and Lancashire Cheese Factors Association, which declined to fix prices and which claims that domestic Cheshire is being marketed in an immature condition and of poorer quality.

MR. ROOSEVELT CRITICIZES HUGE ELECTION FUNDS

Pennsylvania and Illinois Revelations Are Called "Burning Disgrace"

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP)—Theodore Roosevelt estimates that election expenses in the United States amount to $40,000,000 in a presidential year, and is convinced that the convention system has been proved superior to the primary system in nominating candidates.

Orgies of expenditure such as were revealed in the recent Pennsylvania and Illinois primaries, he told the New York Republican Club last night, are a "burning disgrace."

"It is not primarily the illegal use of money for improper purposes that I fear," he said. "The great danger which confronts us is the legal use of money for improper purposes.

"The veriest child can see that this not only subverts the principles of the primaries, but strikes at the very root of Republican institutions.

"As things stand, a poor man has no chance whatsoever in the primaries," he declared. "They are but one instance of the trouble that confronts us now. Not only has money flooded our pre-election party machinery in ever-increasing amounts, but elections costs are steadily mounting. In the United States, in a presidential year, $40,000,000 or more are spent in the elections. Even in an off-year there is close to $10,000,000 spent."

He advocated control of a convention by a veto power resting with the voters, the convention acting chiefly as a nominating committee for primary candidates.

The primary expenditures such as those in Pennsylvania and Illinois, he declared, were manifestations of a disease which must be fought wherever it shows itself.

"Money must not control government," he said. "We must rigidly curb the use of money in our politics. The United State Senate must not be permitted to degenerate into a board of directors of public utilities or any other business. In the states, laws should regulate and strictly limit expenditures in both primaries and elections. In the Nation the same should be true in presidential campaigns.

"We do not believe in a state church. We are unalterably opposed to the Ku Klux Klan or any attempt toward religious solidarity, be it Protestant, Catholic or Jewish. We hold that a man's religion is his personal affair and must not be reflected in his governmental actions. Should any religious sect endeavor to control our Government, our people would at once and properly rebuke it."

Mr. Smith Not to Retire, His Spokesmen Assert

CHICAGO, Aug. 20 (AP)—Suggestions in the Chicago Daily News from Julius Rosenwald, and downstate political workers, that Frank L. Smith, Republican nominee for the Senate, should resign his candidacy because of revelations that public utility leaders contributed heavily to his campaign funds, will be ignored by the candidate, according to his spokesmen.

Colonel Smith, who is chairman of the Illinois Commerce Commission, is at New London, Conn. Allen Moore, Republican national committeeman for Illinois and Mr. Smith's campaign manager, also is absent from the state.

Mr. Rosenwald was pictured by the Daily News as regarding Mr. Smith unfitted for Senate service by his acceptance of campaign contributions from public utility leaders, including $125,000 from Samuel Insull, of Chicago, $20,000 from Clement Studebaker and $25,000 from Ira B. Copley. The philanthropist also is quoted as doubting whether the Senate will seat Mr. Smith if he is successful.

Others quoted by the News as favoring an independent candidate included Mayor James Andrews of Kewanee and Willis O. Spaulding, commissioner of public property at Springfield. Mr. Smith's expenditures in his campaign for the Senate nomination, and their sources were brought to light by the Senate campaign funds committee at recent hearings here. The committee also developed contributions by Mr. Insull to George Brennan, Democratic Senate nominee, of $15,000, and to an independent fight against the World Court among Chicago foreign language groups, which cost $33,000 and which Mr. Insull testified "undoubtedly helped Mr. Smith."

Colonel Smith has made no public statement nor appearance since the primary except as a witness before the Senate committee.

WORLD STUDENTS MEET IN PRAGUE

By Special Cable

PRAGUE, Aug. 20—The Congress of the Council of International Students' Confederation has opened here in the historic Town Hall with 231 delegates, representing 21 countries. It is generally regretted that no delegates were sent by German or Austrian student bodies or from German student groups with Czechoslovakia.

The latter is particularly difficult to understand at the moment since the political situation in Czechoslovakia shows the Czech and German parties are growing more and more close together. A new friendship is springing up between the Czechs and the Germans which is likely to lead eventually to Czech-German coalition government.

MOTORCYCLIST PLANS ROUND-THE-WORLD TRIP

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 20—B. H. Cathrick, accompanied by a journalist companion, is to start with an eight-horsepower Birmingham Small Arms motorcycle with a sidecar on Aug. 30 on a journey round the world. The route will include an overland trip via Europe, Arabia, India, thence to the Malay States and Australia.

The whole journey will be some 30,000 miles, of which 25,000 will be on the machine. It is expected to take about 18 months, and is undertaken with the view of developing the export trade of motorcycles, which has shown great expansion in the past two years.

VETERANS HONOR MR. MEANS

DES MOINES, Ia. (AP)—Rice W. Means, United States Senator from Colorado, was elected commander-in-chief of the United Spanish War Veterans at the annual encampment here.

EUROPE AWAITS TANGIER MOVES

Italy Does Not Criticize Spain, While France Watches England

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 20—The whole Moroccan question, or perhaps the general question of Mediterranean power, is involved in the apparently conflicting demands of Spain and Italy respecting Tangier.

Italy recently asked for a large participation in the administration of the international port. Spain, on the contrary, asks for the exclusive control of the port, apparently intending the elimination of French and British administrators and the attachment of Tangier to the Spanish zone.

Now the French are particularly struck by the absence of criticism or protest in the Italian newspapers against the Spanish dictator's claim. They assume, therefore, that, since Italy and Spain have signed a pact of alliance, pledging themselves to move on convergent lines in a Mediterranean policy, they are, in spite of an apparent divergence, playing a joint diplomatic game. Perhaps, if the Mediterranean question is stirred up, compensations will have to be given both to Spain and to Italy. These two countries are developing extraordinary diplomatic enterprise. It is probable that neither has frankly stated its true objective.

The French see in the declarations subtle maneuvers leading to a situation which is not yet clear. The French are inclined to keep on the friendliest terms with Spain, and therefore leave to England the duty of checking Spanish ambitions. France wants the beau rôle, with England pulling the chestnuts from the fire. For it is obvious that the British cannot consent to the fortification of the Moroccan coast or the installation of a single power in Tangier, which might menace the Mediterranean route.

The general attitude in Paris is to pretend indifference. It is not a French question, it is said, but a purely British one. France is willing to give Spain a recompense if a permanent seat on the League of Nations is denied to Spain. It is England, cantankerous, marplot England, which alone is responsible for the possible discomfiture of Spain.

Such is the effect of the French press comments, and this appears also to be a reflection of the official view. France thinks its interest in Morocco is on the Atlantic, rather than on the Mediterranean. Anyhow, it is agreed that the Tangier dispute has in the past imperiled good European relations. It is feared fresh complications may arise. In French the spelling of Tangier ("Tanger") rhymes with "danger."

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UP-STATERS BAR WET CANDIDATE

New York Republican Leaders Discuss Status of Gubernatorial Race

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK Aug. 20—Up-state Republican leaders have just served notice on George K. Morris, chairman of the Republican State Committee, that a wet candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket will not be acceptable to the rank and file of the party in counties north of the Bronx and especially in districts where there are no large cities.

The dry element in the Republican Party holds that, in being required to back James W. Wadsworth Jr., incumbent Senator, and to stand for the party's advocacy of the referendum, they have conceded all that should be expected of them, up-state leaders told Mr. Morris at a conference at Lake Placid, when the situation was discussed as a whole and several possible candidates considered but no conclusion reached.

The dry leaders, among whom was Bertrand H. Snell, incumbent Representative of Potsdam, a consistent dry, were firm in their confirmation that the rank and file of voters from whom the party gets its strength on election day will not stand for an announced wet at the head of the ticket and told Mr. Morris, in effect, that it was not necessary to "slap the face of the up-state drys."

James Church Cropsey, Justice of the New York Supreme Court, was one of those mentioned as a possible candidate for Governor, but, according to Mr. Morris, his candidacy was not insisted on by any of the leaders present. While Justice Cropsey has not identified himself with the wet element as have some Republican leaders, he has not at any time declared himself in favor of the dry cause.

Dry leaders definitely rejected the possible candidacy of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, who has announced his refusal to be a candidate and has been listed as unavailable.

In order to maintain as much harmony as possible within the party, it was finally proposed that in selecting a candidate for Governor a man of proved executive ability be chosen, who is capable of carrying out the reorganization of the state government and sufficiently strong with the leaders to insure active support from the organization in every district, and that, if possible, the wet and dry issues should be avoided. No individual was named, however, who would fit in with these specifications.

The independent Republican committee has announced that it will begin within a few days to circulate petitions for the nomination of a dry candidate for Governor to run on the ticket with Franklin W. Cristman, their candidate for United States Senator to oppose Mr. Wadsworth.

If the Republicans finally nominate a dry, the committee says their candidate, whose name has not been made public, will withdraw in favor of the Republican choice.

CHICAGO IS ACTIVE WITH BENEFACTIONS

Millions in Gifts Promise Busy Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 20—With the announcement of a gift of an additional $1,000,000 from John G. Shedd for the Shedd Aquarium, the South Park Board of Chicago finds itself sponsoring a building program of regal proportions. Recent donations to the city from local people include Mr. Shedd's previous gift of $2,000,000 for the aquarium, Julius Rosenwald's $3,000,000 for an industrial museum just announced and the fund by Miss Kate S. Buckingham for a memorial fountain in down-town Grant Park, now under construction.

The additional million given by Mr. Shedd is to make possible the carrying out of the architects' plans without stinting. The Shedd Aquarium is expected to be the first of its kind. It is to be a marble structure of Greek Doric lines, with 900 linear feet of exhibition glass.

Aside from these projects, made possible by gifts, the South Park Board is charged with important projects for which citizens voted extensive bond issues. Among the latter is the completion of the Municipal Stadium, the restoration of the Fine Arts Building of World's Fair days, and the slow task of completing the outer lake drive which is to furnish a new lakefront to the South Side of the city.

JUGOSLAV-GREEK PACT FAVORABLY RECEIVED

By Special Cable

BELGRADE, Aug. 20—The treaty of alliance between Jugoslavia and Greece signed on Tuesday at Athens has made a favorable impression here. Dr. Ninchitch believes that the conclusion of the pact will please both Jugoslavs and Greeks. He said it follows the policy of Jugoslavia to create the best possible relations with their neighbors, among whom Greece occupies an important place.

If this treaty does not become the stage for a better situation in the Balkans, he said, it will not be because of Jugoslavia. The press comment is also favorable. The daily Vreme, closely connected with the Foreign Office, writes that the news of the conclusion of the treaty will cause a strong repercussion in Sofia, and act as a serious warning against new complications in the Balkans.

ENGLISH MAGAZINE RESTRICTION LIFTED

NEW YORK. (AP)—Action of customs authorities in holding up a shipment of the English Magazine "Key to London" because of a liquor advertisement was held unwarranted by Assistant United States Attorney Harlan.

Mr. Harlan, in a letter addressed to Acting Solicitor Edward Barnes, at the Customs House, advised him that section 17 of the national prohibition act, which prohibits the distribution of liquors, wines and other beverages banned from sale by that act, refers only to advertisements of liquors either to be manufactured, placed on sale or kept for sale in this country.

Upon receipt of the letter Mr. Barnes issued instructions to remove all customs restrictions on the magazine and to release it on payment of the regular duties. This simple procedure he explained was possible because no formal seizure of the magazine had been made.

POLAND MAKES ZLOTY SECURE

Budget Passes Third Reading—Speaker's Resignation Not Accepted

WARSAW (Special Correspondence)—On the opening of the Polish Diet the two most important points of discussion were the budget estimate proposed by the new Minister of Finance and the resignation of Mr. Rataj, the Speaker of the Diet, who steered the ship of state during the stormy days of the presidential and ministerial crisis.

Mr. Rataj's resignation, however, was not accepted by the Diet, which re-elected him as Speaker (or, as it is called in the Polish parliamentary language, Marshal of the Diet). In deferring to the will of the Parliament Mr. Rataj said that he considered his post as only temporary. Certain cliques in the Diet had attacked the Speaker violently, and this was one of the reasons for his resignation, considering that as Speaker he had no means of defending himself. In accepting again his former dignity the Speaker took the opportunity of saying that he considered that only he who is assured of the confidence of the whole House should occupy the Speaker's chair.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Klarner, assured the Diet that before all things the stabilization of the zloty was secure and there would certainly be no policy of inflation. The only way to gain a balanced budget was by way of economy and the increase of revenue. This latter he proposes to acquire by increasing the income from state enterprises which till now have given too little profit to the State. One of the reasons for the financial difficulties, stated the Minister, was the want of confidence of the people in the zloty. The reasons of this want of confidence were the changeableness of the interior political conditions and the want of a decided economic policy on the part of the Government. Since the time of Poland's rebirth after the World War there have been 16 governments which by reason of their short duration could not assure any lasting policy.

The general public were convinced that the Polish bank had not enough reserves to oppose pressure on the exchange and therefore could not guarantee the possibility of keeping the zloty at its proper standard.

The result of this want of confidence was the general tendency to place stores of money in foreign valutas and in gold. Hence the continued demand for foreign valutas in quite disproportionate measure to the current needs of economic life.

The Minister proposes to deal with this tendency by locating in the Post Office Savings Bank and in the Polish Bank zlotys in gold and in the national economic bank dollar deposits at interest. As in this case the risk is taken by state institutes, he hopes that the population will regain its confidence in Polish money, seeing that the Government has a basis for its belief in the stabilization of the zloyt.

Another point of Mr. Klarner's is to lower the rate of interest, which he considers is placed far too high at present. The Government is determined to raise the production of the country and above all to raise the agricultural producing status, seeing that 64 per cent of the population belong to the agricultural sphere. This does not mean, however, a neglect of industrial production. If, said the Minister, we must aim at the development of our agricultural life in its broadest sense and increase its exporting power, our industry ought to work its hardest to cover the country's industrial needs in order to insure a constant active balance, and by the cheapness of its production to keep prices down for all articles.

Such mutual aid in agriculture and industry will assure for Poland many years of stable power.

The Minister ended by calling on the Diet to accept the budget estimate within the proper term, and stated that the Government regards this acceptance of the estimate as a question of a vote of confidence.

There followed an animated discussion, during which certain Communist members tried to create an obstruction, but were expelled from the hall at the order of the Deputy Speaker, Mr. Daszynski. Finally the bill was sent to examination by the finance commission of the Diet. Subsequently it passed its third reading with but slight alterations. This is regarded as a triumph for the Government.

HUNGARIAN FRANC FORGERY

By Special Cable

BUDAPEST, Aug. 20—The ashes of the franc forgeries affair have been raked up to allow an appeal of the prisoners for reconsideration of their sentences. The revelations so far serve only to confirm the general opinion of the innocence of the Premier, Count Bethlen from any connection with the episode. It is not expected that the trial will have any far-reaching political effects.

FLEET OFFICIAL RELEASED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Decision of the Emergency Fleet Corporation to release Thomas H. Rossbottom, general manager of the United States lines to permit him to resume his service with the War Department as manager of the Panama Railroad Steamship Company is announced.

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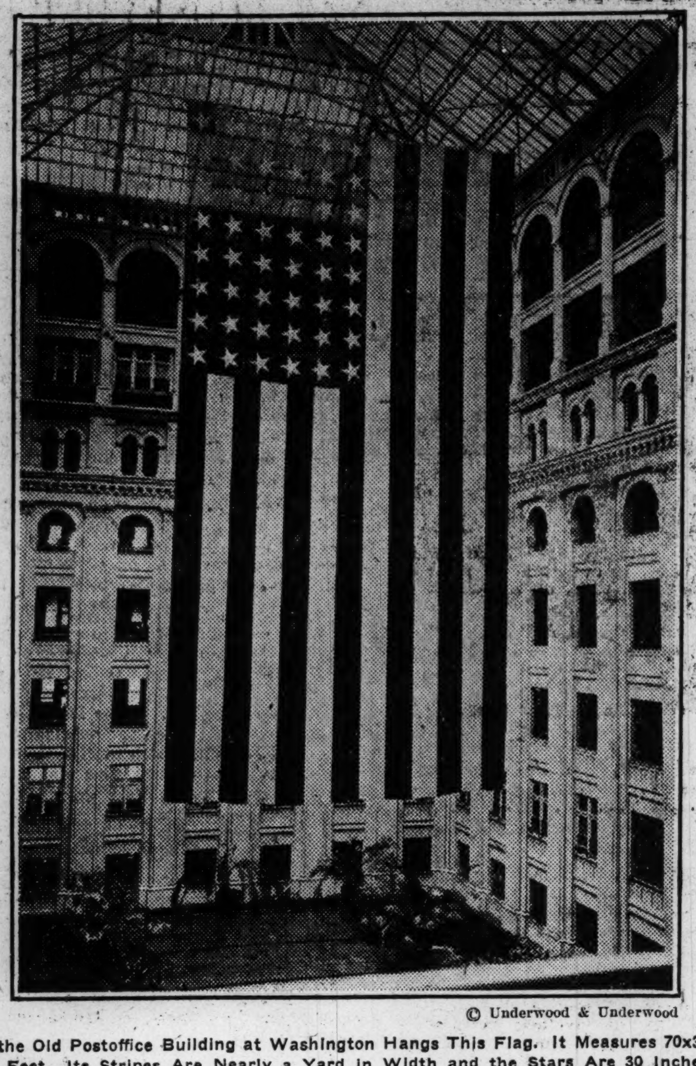

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Chiffchaff Favors Bird Sanctuary

Suggestion Made That Prime Minister's Speech Drove Songster Away

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Epstein statue of Rima in Hyde Park has had many opinions expressed upon it, but a new one has now been found. It is that of a chiffchaff, a rare bird in London. It is recorded in an official report on bird sanctuaries by Harold Russell, naturalist. "This bird," Mr. Russell says, "I first heard in the sanctuary on April 24, when it remained singing vociferously until the day that the Hudson Memorial (Rima statue) was unveiled. Whether the Prime Minister's speech and the attendant crowd, were the cause, I cannot say, but it then moved to the garden of the Ranger's Lodge."

This report was subsequently referred to in the House of Commons by Sir William Davison, who asked a question to urge that there should be additional tree planting to restore the sanctuary to its primary purpose as a home and resting place for birds.

The reply given by Captain Hacking, Home Department Under-Secretary, was mock-serious. "I understand," he said, "that there is some difference of opinion among birds as to the merits of the memorial, but the majority have loyally accepted the decision of the First Commissioner of Works that the monument must be retained. It appears that the minority, including a chiffchaff, have migrated to other parts of the park. Four warblers have, however, been seen in the sanctuary since the unveiling, and it is possible that the young of the migrating birds have taken up their abode at the sanctuary on the recommendation of their parents."

No action is therefore being taken. The point raised nevertheless is substantial. It is that in order to enable bird sanctuaries to fulfill their purpose it is necessary not only to set them up, but to keep them undisturbed.

SAYS DRY LAW MADE MORTALITY RATE LOWER

THIEF RIVER FALLS, Minn., Aug. 20 (Special)—A 10 per cent decrease in the Nation's mortality rate in the last 25 years is discovered in a nation-wide survey just completed by the National W. C. T. U., announced Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president, in a telegram to the Minnesota Temperance Union holding its convention here:

"I am wiring this to your convention to offset some of the wet propaganda which tries to prove that under prohibition there is an increasing mortality rate," Mrs. Boole said in her message. "The plain truth is that immediately after prohibition, mortality rates dropped precipitately, and have never returned to their previous high level. Our researches prove that prohibition has made America the healthiest country on earth."

CRIMEAN FARM COLONY HONORS D. A. BROWN

A farm colony in the Crimea has taken the name of David A. Brown of Detroit, chairman of the United Jewish campaign, in appreciation of his service to the Jews of Eastern Europe and Russia in organizing and directing the campaign. This colony was visited by Mr. Brown a year ago, when it had just been started. At that time it contained a single rough dug-out, sheltering a pioneer family. Today it has many dwellings, and 350 individuals. "David Brown" is the second farm colony in Russia to bear the name of an American. The other it was recently learned, has the name of Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, who gave $1,000,000 to the United Jewish campaign.

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LARGE FLAG GRACES POST OFFICE COURT

Clustering Colors of States Form Background

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—When one steps out of the elevator on the second floor of the old Post Office Building on Pennsylvania Avenue it is as though he had come suddenly and unexpectedly upon some hidden beauty of nature, or had stepped out of the commercial dullness into a pageant.

The building's architect was concerned not merely with ideas of efficiency and space saving, for the building, that from the outside looks like a perfectly solid square, is in reality only a shell. Every office has its windows facing on the surrounding streets, and the inside is a large space, called "The Court," nearly 200 feet long, more than 100 feet wide, and extending from the second floor to the roof, of glass. There are nearly 3,000,000 cubic feet of sunlight and air, color and beauty.

All of the inside walls are tinted yellow, aiding the sunlight, but through the openings into the halls one may catch glimpses of multi-colored marble, and of tinted green walls, that impart a sense of coolness.

The ground floor is also roofed with glass, and supports a miniature botanical garden of magnolias, huge ferns, rubber plants and palms. But all this merely furnishes a background for the hangings within the court.

Suspended from the roof is the largest perfect "Old Glory" in existence. Each stripe lacks only two inches of being a yard wide. Every star is 30 inches across. It hangs downward for 70 feet and is 30 feet wide. Made from the softest wool, its colors have a softness and a richness that absorb the sunlight and give it out again in mellowed reds, whites and blues.

And out of the openings from the corridor on the fifth floor are hung flag poles that support the only complete collection of state flags in the court, clustering around the parent flag, presenting an organized riot of color.

They range from an astonishingly effective simplicity of design and color to banners of the utmost complexity.

CHINESE MAY FOUND BELGRADE SEMINAR

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia (Special Correspondence)—The Chinese Government has informed the Belgrade University through the Jugoslav Government that it would like a seminar of Chinese language and culture to be founded at Belgrade. A similar desire has been expressed by the Chinese Government to the French, British, Greek and Rumanian governments, while a Chinese seminar has already been set up at Prague. The Chinese will maintain these seminars at their own expense.

The council of the philosophical section of the University at Belgrade discussed the question recently and decided, before sending any answer to the Chinese Government, to ask for information from Prague as to the rules and general organization of the seminar already in existence there.

QUEZON ANSWERS OSMENA'S VIEWS

MANILA (AP)—Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate, has issued a statement that is interpreted as a challenge to his colleague and erstwhile political opponent, Senator Sergio Osmena. The statement was occasioned by what is regarded in some quarters as the veiled insinuation against the coalition party, composed of the Nationalista and Collectivista parties, in Mr. Osmena's speech at Cebu.

In his statement Mr. Quezon, who is also president of the Collectivistas, said:

"I formed the coalition with the support of my party, and anyone who opposes it, I care not who he is, I'll fight. I am not in a position to say whether Senator Osmena has been correctly quoted. If by co-operation with the American people, Senator Osmena means working in friendliness with them for the betterment of the Philippines, then I also am co-operating. But if co-operation means subservience and agreement with everything American in the Philippines I am against it as I always shall be."

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IRISH ILLUSIONS DISAPPEARING

Free State Learns It Must Give as Well as Take in Civilized World

DUBLIN (Special Correspondence)—Today, four years after the establishment of the Free State, a lot of illusions have disappeared; people have realized that the Free State must give as well as take in a civilized world. They have discovered that even with their own Government the Free State feels the reactions of China and Peru as well as Britain and the United States; and that its own destiny cannot be rough-hewn without regard to the forces of progress in other countries.

And this lesson has not only been learned but taken to heart. An American chairman and an Australian member were appointed to the banking commission, which will shortly deliver its report on the question of a Free State currency; Irish farmers have been to Denmark to study the methods of production there. German advice was obtained (and acted upon) in regard to the Shannon scheme; a Belgian firm has been subsidized to start a sugar-beet factory, and a French firm was given a contract to clean the Dublin streets.

Irish Investor Dubious

So far, however, no real encouragement—with the essential security against Government interference or labor troubles—has been given to foreign capitalists to invest in the country, and the Irish investor is still dubious about taking his money out of the banks and putting it into Irish industries or marketing organizations.

The door is, however, opening already. Two Rockefeller fellowships awarded to Ireland should help to push it open even wider. Much good may eventually come from the award to Joseph Johnston, fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, of a Rockefeller fellowship for economic research in Europe. A native of Dungannon, County Tyrone, Mr. Johnston had a successful career both in Dublin and Oxford universities, and is at present lecturer in economics in the school of commerce, Dublin University. He was a member of the Agricultural Commission of 1922 and is a member of the Food Prices Tribunal now sitting in Dublin.

"Spread" of Prices

The main object of the fellowship to which Mr. Johnston has been elected is to ascertain the facts as to the "spread" between the prices received by the farmer and the prices paid by the consumer in different European countries, and to make a special comparative study of the arrangements in those countries for the marketing and subsequent disposal of agricultural produce. The problem of agricultural marketing is especially difficult in a country like Ireland, where mixed farming prevails, but much is to be hoped from the investigations which Mr. Johnston proposes to make in various countries. The experience which he gains cannot fail to be of much practical assistance to the Free State Tribunal, in some of the difficult matters it has to investigate.

Another Rockefeller award is that of a traveling fellowship to F. H. Boland, university student in classics in Trinity College, Dublin. His fellowship is intended to facilitate research studies in the social sciences, and Mr. Boland will leave Ireland in October to study local government under Professor Munro of Harvard University.

NEW LABOR BANK PLANNED

CLEVELAND, O (AP)—Before leaving for Europe, George T. Webb, executive secretary of the Brotherhood Co-operative National Bank here, said the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is planning to open another bank in New York, in two or three months. Opening a co-operative national bank in San Francisco shortly is also planned, he said.

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SUPPORT GIVEN FARM MARKETS

New Federal Agency Plans Program to Aid Work of the Co-operatives

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—Plans looking toward the more effective performance of marketing service by the 12,000 farmers' co-operative marketing associations are being developed in the new Division of Agricultural Co-operation established by Act of Congress during the last session.

The scope of the work which the the co-operative movement in the Government will undertake to further United States, as tentatively outlined by the chief of the division, Chris L. Christensen, includes study by experts of problems of management, selling and financing operations in farmers' organization, dissemination of information on these subjects, and assistance from the Government in working out a comprehensive educational program in co-operative marketing in conjunction with agricultural colleges and other agencies.

There is already a valuable nucleus of facts in the hands of the Government marketing experts, it was stated, the Agriculture Department having conducted studies and surveys since 1913. The new division has in its files records of 11,000 active associations according to Mr. Christensen's statement, and is prepared to begin immediately intensive studies of co-operative marketing of live stock, milk, cotton, grain, wool, fruit and vegetables. One of the chief projects to which Mr. Christensen is directing his attention is the drafting of a table of operating ratios and standards whereby "co-operative officials can measure the efficiency of their own organization."

It is also important, Mr. Christensen said, for the Government to keep the various commodity and regional associations in touch with each other in the interests of efficiency. The movement, he said, has more than doubled in the last 10 years and the farmers' selling organization conducted a business of about $2,500,000,000 during 1925.

Mr. Christensen's announcement of his program is in part as follows:

"This rapid expansion has given rise to problems of management, selling, financing and membership relations, and a demand for assistance from research agencies. Co-operatives are not only increasing numerically, but they are undertaking new functions and modifying established methods of marketing. The live stock shippers, for example, have entered the terminal markets, and the dairy men of Minnesota are distributing butter under their own trade-mark direct to retailers.

"No one will deny that a movement of this magnitude, with its tremendous economic and social significance, not only to agriculture, but to the whole economic life of this country, must be analyzed and guided so that its highest possibilities may be realized."

COLLEGE WOMEN WORK IN INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Twelve women students of middle western colleges and universities have completed a six weeks' experience serving in industries here to acquire concrete facts on which to base their study of industrial problems. The young women were under leadership of the National Student Council of the Y. W. C. A.

They obtained their own situations in factories and shops; they lived on their earnings and dwelt with their fellow-workers; and made reports on their research. Their conclusions varied, it was stated by the Y. W. C. A. The group was confined to those students "desiring to share more effectively in the building of a better social order."

SPAIN CANNOT TAKE BACK SEAT

Primo de Rivera Maintains Right of Country to Moroccan Claims

By Special Cable

MADRID, Aug. 20—The insinuations from abroad to the effect that the treaty of Italy is in any way connected with Spain's policy with respect to Tangier is unfounded, Primo de Rivera declared after the Cabinet meeting yesterday.

Spain, it was said, has no imperialistic ambition; its policy is quite clear. Spain has learned by experience, the statement continued, of imperial responsibilities in the past. In Morocco it only wishes to do its duty toward the maintenance of an international equilibrium, which implies the inclusion of the control of Tangier in its mandate.

Respecting the League of Nations, it would be quite willing, it was said, to abstain and attend to its own difficult business at home, but if it is called upon to take a part it is essential to do so decorously, without pride but with dignity. At the world's theater, Spain, the mother of a hundred peoples, cannot attend and be content with a seat in the gallery. Poverty and adversity may oblige a great people to withdraw, but not to play a mediocre rôle.

The statement terminates by saying it would be better if the world press, instead of becoming suspicious in respect to Spain's activities, would examine whether there is any better, more just or more economical method less disquieting to the world in general than confiding to Spain the administration and the maintenance of the neutrality of Tangier.

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RADIO

SCHOOLS OFFER DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES

Radio in This Field May Justify Special Types of Apparatus

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—That radio is being fairly captured by schools and colleges as an aid in teaching, exhibits at the Pacific Radio Exposition amply show. Schools demand low-priced sets and simplicity of operation. Refinements of manufacture and cheapened production have combined to place on the market and in the schools instruments which have been found satisfactory for use in radiocasting from grammar schools and colleges regular classroom work.

Oakland public schools have achieved splendid results and officials of the Bureau of Research and Guidance connected with the public schools go so far as to say that late experiments have proved that certain lessons can be presented very efficiently by radio with some advantages obtained over the straight classroom method. Then schools have been equipped with either a commercial set or one constructed in the school and the programs included vocational counseling, how to read a book, drawing, penmanship, thrift, composition, and arithmetic.

It has been ascertained that to date 36 colleges in various sections of the country are now operating radiocasting stations to carry on extension courses. Forty-five stations owned by states and cities are transmitting items of national and international importance through the air.

"The day will come," says David Sarnoff, vice-president and general manager of the Radio Corporation of America, "when every metropolitan board of education will have an appropriation for radio broadcasting; when such great educational institutions as Harvard and Yale in the east, and the universities and colleges in all other parts of the country, will have endowments for special broadcasting services that will carry the sphere of their influence far beyond the lecture room."

It is predicted that further improvements in radio and construction of sets to meet particular needs will witness the formation of companies prepared to produce special types of school radio apparatus.

CANADIAN RADIO FIGURES GIVEN

Production and Sales Are Showing Marked Gain

WASHINGTON—The total Canadian production of radio apparatus, accessories and batteries during 1925 amounted to $5,548,660, Trade Commissioner Lynn W. Meekins, Ottawa, informs the Department of Commerce. The statistics for the year show a steady development of the industry and a tendency toward production of complete sets rather than parts. About 48,500 complete sets valued at $2,196,000 were produced in Canada in 1925.

Production of vacuum tubes was double that of the previous year and amounted to $1,299,680; the value of all other parts being lower than in 1924. Of firms manufacturing radio apparatus and equipment, six engage solely in that production, nine make them in conjunction with the manufacture of other electrical goods, and 12 battery manufacturers report production for radio service.

Imports of radio apparatus and parts into Canada totaled $3,552,530, of which the United States supplied $3,358,200. As exports were practically negligible, the apparent consumption of radio apparatus in Canada amounted to $9.101,200 during the year.

RADIO IN TAIWAN

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—The expansion of radio facilities in Taiwan, Japan, during 1925 included the construction and equipment of a radio station at Garambi, on the southwest tip of the island, at an expense of 200,000 yen, according to a report from Consul Charles G. DeVault, Taiwan, made public by the Department of Commerce. This station was completed in December by the Taiwan Government, which owns and operates it. Messages from and to Hong Kong, South China, the Philippine Islands, and the South Seas area are now handled at this station.

JUGOSLAVIA'S NEW STATION

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—The new radiocasting station at Zagreb, Jugoslavia, is now in operation, according to reports to the Department of Commerce from Consul Leslie A. Davis, Zagreb, Jugoslavia. It has one-half kilowatt power and a wavelength of 350 meters. It is believed in Jugoslavia that the successful performance of this station should result in developing a market for radio apparatus in that country.

Radio for Transatlantic Flight

Herbert Photos, Inc.

NEITHER Capt. Rene Fonck, nor any of those interested in the proposed New York to Paris airplane flight are underestimating the part that radio must play in the undertaking. Constant communication with land will be maintained by radio and it will be used to get bearings and to hold to the outlined course of the flight. Above all, in case of mishap it is expected that radio will obviate the chances of tragedy. The equipment selected for the flight is all of French make. It is elaborate but compact and suited to all normal—and some abnormal—purposes. In the above picture there are shown, left to right, Lieut. A. P. Snody, Dr. M. Lionel Stein and Capt. Rene Fonck unpacking the radio equipment which has just arrived from France at Roosevelt Field, N. Y. On the left is the wind generator that will supply the current to operate the outfit. Next, four tube receiver and then the 150-watt transmitter. Captain Fonck is holding the reel on which the antenna is wound.

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

Evening Features

FOR SATURDAY, AUG. 21
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

PWX, Havana, Cuba (400 Meters)
8:30 to 11 p. m.—Typical Cuban concert.

CNRO, Ottawa, Ont. (435 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Cosy Corner for Girls and Boys, Uncle Dick. 7—Laurier Concert Orchestra; Charles Laroche Orchestra.

CFCA, Toronto, Ont. (357 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—CFCA's summer orchestra in musical selections and dance program.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)
5:55 p. m.—Market reports. 6—Copley Orchestra. 6:30—Baseball results. 8—Musical program. 8:30—Max I. Krulee and his Westminster Orchestra. 9—New York Philharmonic Orchestra. 9:30—Weather report; baseball results.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)
6 p. m.—Onondaga Orchestra. 6:30—Buffalo Theater and WMAC studio programs. 7:30—New York Philharmonic Symphony program. 9:30—Dance music.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
6 p. m.—Frank Farrell and his Greenwich Village Orchestra. 6:30—Musical comedy hits by the WEAF Pressa comedy troupe. 7:30—Goldman band concert, Edwin Franko Goldman conducting. 9:30—Ben Bernie's Orchestra. 10—Rolfe's Orchestra. 10:30—Dance program.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)
6:05 p. m.—Waldorf Astoria Orchestra. 7:25—Stadium philharmonic concert. 9:30—Astor Orchestra.

WGBS, New York City (316 Meters)
5 p. m.—Max Heit, violinist. 5:10—T. Edgar Schewe, pianist. 5:30—Emily Ebert, soprano. 5:50—"The Piper," Jack Wiley. 6—The Town Clown, Dave Elman. 6:15—Baseball results and news items. 6:25—Ora Lee and Helen Wood, duets. 6:45—George Hall and his Royal Arcadians; William C. Pike's orchestra. 8—Alice Quinn, soprano with WGBS String Ensemble. 8:20—George Preiss, clarinet. 8:30—The Northern Choral Society. 9—The Louisiana Ebony Revue; Wilson, Kelly and Mitchell. 9:30—Arrowhead dance orchestra.

WNYC, New York City (526 Meters)
6:20 p. m.—Musical program. 6:55—Baseball scores. 7—Special program. 9:30—Weather.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (405 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Baltusrol Orchestra. 7—Concert program. 7:30—Arthur Pryor's Band. 8:15—Casino Orchestra. 8:45—Berkeley Concert Orchestra. 9:15—Special feature. 9:30—Monterey Society Orchestra. 10:15—Ben Bernie and his orchestra.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—News and baseball scores. 5:45—Organ recital. 6—Morton dinner music. 6:30—Ambassador dinner music. 7—Recital. 7:30—Shelburne dinner music. 8—Traymore Concert Orchestra. 8:45—Emmett Welch's Minstrels. 9:15—George Olson's Dance Orchestra. 9:45—Ted Weem's Novelty Dance Orchestra. 10:15—Wheeler Wadsworth Dance Orchestra.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (508 Meters)
7 p. m.—Sports corner. 7:15—Recital. 7:30—Concert by the Shelburne Orchestra. 8—Traymore Concert Orchestra. 8:30—Emmett Welch's Minstrels. 9:15—George Olson Dance Orchestra. 9:45—Ted Weem's Novelty Dance Orchestra. 10:05—Organ recital.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)
8 p. m.—Al Jahrin's Hour of Music. 10:45—Ernest Roger's Red Head Club.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
7 p. m.—Irving Boernstein's Washington Orchestra. 7:30—Stadium concert by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. 9:30—Dance music. 10—Organ recital by Otto F. Beck.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert by William Penn orchestra, Charles Mark, director. 5:55—Market and financial review. 6:30—Program dance music by Sanders' orchestra. 7:30—Continuous program of dance music by alternating orchestras.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 6:15—Baseball scores. 8—Concert by employees' band. 9:55—Time signals and weather forecast.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner program from Cleveland Hollenden orchestra. 7:30—Studio program. 8—Hollenden orchestra. 9—Vaudeville program from studio.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)
6 p. m.—Baseball game. 7:30—Goldman band concert.

WCX, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner program by Goldkette ensemble. 8—Band concert.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)
7 p. m.—Jean Goldkette's Petite Symphony Orchestra; soloists. 7:30—La Paloma Gondoliers. 9—Detroit Symphony Orchestra. 11:30—"The Merry Old Chief" and his Radio Jesters.

WREO, Lansing, Mich. (286 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner hour concert by ensemble and Serenaders; miscellaneous bulletins; baseball scores. 10—Special popular music laprogram; dance orchestra.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

CNRW, Winnipeg, Man. (384 Meters)
10:30 to 11:30 p. m.—Studio program of vocal and instrumental selections by the Fort Garry Orchestra.

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Wesley Barlow's Nicollet Orchestra. 8:15—Musical program. 10—Weather report, closing markets and baseball scores. 10:05—Dance program, Wallie Erickson's Coliseum Orchestra.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (250 Meters)
6 p. m.—Miscellaneous program. 8 to 10—Popular program.

WOK, Chicago, Ill. (217 Meters)
5 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7 to 11—Studio, dance and theater programs.

KYW, Chicago, Ill. (536 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert, by Joska DeBabary and his orchestra and by the Bittic-Benson Orchestra. 6—Music hour. 7—Musical program. 8—Classical concert. 9:30—Congress Carnival. 11—Time signals and weather report.

WEBH, Chicago, Ill. (390 Meters)
7 p. m.—Sunday school lesson. 8—Dinner concert. 9—Dance music. 9:45—Musical program. 11—Dance program. 1 a. m.—Specialty program and dance music.

WJJD, Mooseheart, Ill. (303 Meters)
4:45 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7—Studio program. 8—Palmer Victorians. 11—"Settin' Up Hour."

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Organ concert. 6—Lullaby time. 6:15 to 12—National barn dance program.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
6 p. m.—Organ concert by Johanna Grosse. Part One: Favorite classics. Part Two: Popular request. 7—Meeting of the "Seckatary Hawkins Radio Club." 8—Henry Thies' Farmers.

WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
10 p. m.—Ace Brigode's Virginians. 11—Sam Jones. 11:15—Swiss Frolic.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)
4 p. m.—Concert, news, weather and editorials. 7:30 to 9—Concert under auspices of H. D. Conrad.

WSM, Nashville, Tenn. (283 Meters)
7 p. m.—Dinner concert by Andrew Jackson trio. 7:45—WSM bedtime story. 8—Popular and barn dance program (three hours).

KMOX, St. Louis, Mo. (280 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner-time organ recital. 7—Courtesy program. 8—Request program. 9—Drama. 9:30—Musical program. 10—Dance music.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)
6 p. m.—Marketgram and weather forecast; organ music; Charlie Straight's orchestra. 8 to 10—"Around the Town with WDAF." 11:45—Charlie Straight's orchestra; Earl Coleman's orchestra; popular songsters.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)
6 p. m.—Literary Period, conducted by Eugene Konecky. 6:15—Orchestra. 6:40—Baseball scores. 6:45—Market résumé. 6:50—Orchestra. 7—Chamber of Commerce and historical anniversary talks. 7:30—Creighton educational period. 10—Organ jubilee, Elks Club.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Jimmy Joy's orchestra. 8:30—Choral Club concert. 11—Jack Gardner's orchestra.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

CNRE, Edmonton, Alta. (516 Meters)
10 to 11:45 p. m.—Studio program of instrumental, vocal and dance selections.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KGW, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 10 to 12—Dance music.

KGO, Oakland, Calif. (361 Meters)
8:10 p. m.—Courtesy program. 9—Musical program. 10 to 1 a. m.—Dance music, Wilt Gunzendorfer's Whitcomb band.

KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (429 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—States orchestra, Waldemar Lind, director. 7:20—Talk on real estate. 7:30—DX. 8—Dance music. 10—Clift dance orchestra, Herb Meyerinck, director.

KRE, Berkeley, Calif. (256 Meters)
8 p. m. to 1 a. m.—Dance program by Bob Beal and his Claremont orchestra; intermission solos by members of the orchestra.

KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Feature programs. 9—Courtesy program. 11—Special frolic night.

KMTR, Hollywood, Calif. (238 Meters)
6 p. m.—"Radio Press Agent" hour. 8—Concert hour. 9—Dance orchestra.

KHJ, Los Angeles, Calif. (495 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Children's program. 7:30—Scripture reading. 8 to 10—News items; de luxe program.

KFON, Long Beach, Calif. (232 Meters)
5 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7—Old-time dance music. 7:30—Band concert. 9 to 11—Concert orchestra.

KPSN, Pasadena, Calif. (316 Meters)
8 p. m.—Concert hour with instrumental ensemble and vocal artists.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, AUG. 22

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., 9:45 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WEEI, Boston, Mass., 348 Meters.

NEW YORK—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist. 10 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMCA, 341 meters.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 9:45 a. m., central standard time, by Station WEBH, 370 meters.

DALLAS—First Church of Christ Scientist, 8 p. m., central standard time, by Station WFAA, 476 meters.

SASKATOON—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., mountain standard time, by Station CFQC, 330 meters.

COLORADO SPRINGS—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., mountain standard time, by Station KFXF, 250 meters.

SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KTCL, 305 Meters.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KOIN, 319 meters.

SAN FRANCISCO—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KFWI, 250 meters.

LONG BEACH—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KFON, 232 meters.

FOR SUNDAY, AUG. 22
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CFCA, Toronto, Ont. (357 Meters)
10 a. m.—Service of Timothy Eaton Memorial Church. 6 p. m.—Service of St. Simon's Church. 8:30—Musical program.

WCSH, Portland, Me. (256 Meters)
9:30 a. m.—Central Square Baptist Church. 12:30 p. m.—Radio Parish Church. 6:20—First Baptist Church. 8.45—WEAF, Goldman Band Concert.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)
9:45 a. m.—Morning service from The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass. 6:20 p. m.—Major Bowes and his Capitol Family. 8:15—Radio hour. 9:15—Radio review.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)
7 p. m.—Copley concert. 8—Golden Rule hour. 9—Male quartet.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
2 p. m.—Interdenominational services. 3—Instrumental program. 3:30—Musical vespers. 4:30—Musical program. 5—Orchestral concert. 6:20—Major Bowes and his Capitol Family. 8:15—Radio hour of music. 8:45—Musical program.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)
10 a. m.—The regular Sunday morning service of Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, New York.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)
8 a. m.—Children's hour. 5 p. m.—Sammy Caserta, violinist. 5:30—Turner Male Quartet. 6:05—Park Avenue Baptist Church Carillon. 6:25—Pennsylvania Orchestra. 7:15—Ambassador Trio.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (405 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Arthur Pryor's Band. 8:15—Concert orchestra.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)
2:30 p. m.—Band concert. 3:15—Community vocal and instrumental recital. 8—News and baseball scores. 8:15—Instrumental and vocal concert. 9:30—Organ, vocal and instrumental concert.

WHAR, Atlantic City, N. J. (275 Meters)
9:45 a. m.—Morning service. Chelsea Baptist Church. 1:15 p. m.—Short sacred recital, by the Seaside Trio. 1:45—Sermon. 6:50—Evening service, Chelsea Baptist Church. 8—An hour with the classics, Seaside ensemble: Marsden Brooks, director.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (508 Meters)
3:15 p. m.—Community vocal and instrumental recital. 8:15—Concert. 9:30—Organ and vocal recital.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
11 a. m.—Church services. 4 p. m.—Services from the Peace Cross. 6:20—Major Bowes and his Capitol Family. 8:15—Radio Hour. 8:45—"Vesper Hour.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
9:45 a. m.—Morning service direct from the Westminster Presbyterian Church. 6:45 p. m.—Evening service, direct from the Central Presbyterian Church. 8:15—Station WEAF radio hour.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)
6 p. m.—Hollenden Orchestra. 7—Park Orchestra. 8—Twilight musicale.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)
11 a. m.—Church services, from St. Paul's Cathedral. 2 p. m.—Detroit Orchestra. 6:20—"Capitol Family," New York. 8:15—Hour of music.

WCX, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)
8 p. m.—Scheuerman's Band.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)
8 p. m.—Concert program. 10—Special

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
10:50 a. m.—Hennepin Avenue M. E. Church. 4:10 p. m.—House of Hope Presbyterian Church. 7:15—New York program; hour of music. 9:25—Weather report and baseball scores. 9:30—St. Paul municipal organ recital by Hugo Philler Goodwin.

WEBH, Chicago, Ill. (370 Meters)
9:45 a. m.—Regular Sunday morning service from Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (250 Meters)
2 p. m.—Popular program. 6—Sunset musicale. 8—Special popular program.

WOK, Chicago, Ill. (217 Meters)
12 m. to 1 a. m.—Pacific Coast program.

KYW, Chicago, Ill. (536 Meters)
3 p. m.—Studio concert. 8:30—Classical concert. 11—Time signals and weather report.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)
9:45 a. m.—University of Chicago Church service. 11:30—Organ concert. 6 p. m.—WLS Little Brown Church in the vale, with WLS trio and Sol Heller, baritone.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
10 a. m.—Y. M. C. A. church service. 6:30 p. m.—Organ recital. 7:30—Crosley Orchestra.

WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
10 p. m.—Classical program of vocal and instrumental selections. 11:15—Ace Brigode and his 14 Virginians.

WSM, Nashville, Tenn. (283 Meters)
10:30 a. m.—Church services from First Presbyterian Church, Dr. James I. Vance, pastor.

WHE, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)
9:40 a. m.—Services from Linwood Boulevard Christian Church. 8 p. m.—Evening church services. 11:15 to 1 a. m.—Linwood Radio Feature.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)
5 p. m.—Musical program. 7:30—Orchestra music.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)
2:30 p. m.—Farmer's Hour. 6—Bible class. 8—Regular Sunday evening service direct from First Church of Christ, Scientist, Dallas, Tex. 11—Symphonic orchestra.

KFDM, Beaumont, Tex. (316 Meters)
Morning and evening religious services. song service radiocast from the First Baptist Church.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

CFQC, Saskatoon, Sask. (330 Meters)
11 a. m.—Regular Sunday morning service from First Church of Christ, Scientist, Saskatoon, Sask.

KOA, Denver, Colo. (322 Meters)
11 a. m.—Service of Montview Presbyterian Church. 5:30 p. m.—Organ recital. 8—Open-air concert, Denver Municipal Band, Henry E. Sachs, director.

KFXF, Colorado Springs, Colo. (250 Meters)
8 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening service from First Church of Christ, Scientist.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KJR, Seattle, Wash. (384 Meters)
11 a. m.—Church service from First M. E. Church. 7:45 p. m.—Organ recital. 8—Evening service of First M. E. Church. 9:15—Puget Sound orchestra, with incidental solos.

KTCL, Seattle, Wash. (305 Meters)
8 p. m.—The regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Seattle.

KOIN, Portland, Ore. (319 Meters)
8 p. m.—The regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Portland, Ore.

KGW, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)
10:25 a. m.—Service from First Baptist Church. 7:30—Evening service from the Hinson Memorial Baptist Church. 9—Concert by symphony orchestra.

KFWI, San Francisco, Calif. (250 Meters)
8 p. m.—The regular Sunday evening service of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, San Francisco, Calif.

KGO, Oakland, Calif. (361 Meters)
11 a. m.—First Congregational Church service (San Francisco). 6:30—Concert by Bem's little symphony orchestra. 7:30—Weather Bureau report. 7:35—First Congregational Church service. 9—Concert by Bem's little symphony orchestra.

KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters)
10 a. m.—First Presbyterian Church of Hollywood. 2 p. m.—City Park Board musical program. 4:30—Half hour of cinema chit-chat 6:30—Hollywood Unitarian Church. 7—Circle concert orchestra. 8—First Presbyterian Church of Hollywood. 9—Feature program.

KPSN, Pasadena, Calif. (315 Meters)
10:30 a. m.—Family altar services by the United Church Brotherhoods. 10:50—Services and chimes from the Pasadena Presbyterian Church.

KFON, Long Beach, Calif. (232 Meters)
8 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening service from First Church of Christ, Scientist, Long Beach, Calif.

ROADSIDE MARTS DO BIG BUSINESS

$2,116,000 Monthly Due to Good Roads, Says Association Estimate

WASHINGTON—Farm produce to the value of more than $2,116,000 per month is sold direct to motorists from roadside markets in the rural districts of the United States, the American Road Builders' Association states. The new market for fresh produce has grown to a $25,000,000 annual business for the farmer with the spread of the good roads movement, it was said.

The figure includes only the produce purchased direct from small stands operating along the highways, usually by the small truck farmer. The sale of fresh eggs, milk and butter to urban residents who drive to the farm to secure their fresh foods would easily bring the figure to more than $50,000,000 annually, according to the estimate.

The use of modern highways to improve the marketing facilities of the farmer will be one of the subjects discussed in detail at the 1927 convention and road show of the American Road Builders' Association which will be attended by representatives of a great many agricultural organizations interested in the construction of good roads, according to H. G. Shirley, president of the association.

"The American farmer is no longer hampered by the necessity for seasonal marketing of his products," Mr. Shirley said. "The construction of good roads has made it possible for him to reach his market at all times, with a speed and economy heretofore unknown. The proper construction of these roads to meet the exact demands of the farmer, however, is a matter of great importance. The American Road Builders' Association urges that all road commissioners, engineers and other officials intimately acquainted with the highway needs of the farmer, attend the 1927 Road Congress at Chicago in January.

You Can't Sell "Cocky" Any Jazz

Australian Bird Likes His Classics But Modern Rhythms Are Out

ADELAIDE, S. Aust. (Special Correspondence)—A cockatoo which is 78 years of age, and has a stand fitted to his perch so that he can listen in, has been discovered by a special reporter of the Register. This bird has discrimination in musical taste, for he declines absolutely to listen to jazz selections. So long as there is good music on the air he will keep his ears at the phones, but when anything approaching an eccentric melody is started, he leaves the instrument abruptly, and awaits the call of his mistress the moment an improvement is heard.

And this was how "Cocky" got to be a wireless enthusiast. He is owned by Mrs. George Napier Birks, and authentic records prove his age at 78. Owing to his advanced years, the bird is allowed freedom in the garden in the bright weather, but when Cocky gets to a bed of seedling his mischievous instincts are uppermost, and irreparable damage is done. Still, that vice is overlooked by his devoted owner, because the companionship and sympathy is worth far more than a few plants, which can be bought in any old shop any day.

One day Mrs. Birks installed a wireless set. The first time she tuned in Cocky was on the end of his perch. He became very excited, and darted first to one end of the perch and then to the other. So one of the receivers was placed to the bird's ear, and he at once became absorbed, and took no notice when spoken to. Mrs. Birks had a stand made enabling Cocky to get underneath it and listen in without having to adjust the apparatus. Sometimes he thus amuses himself for hours. Any effort to engage him in conversation fails, and there is a faraway look in the bird's eyes which betrays his intense interest in what is coming through.

Directly the wireless starts, Cocky is so keen to listen that the phones have to be handed over to him with as little delay as possible, or he will become actively indignant. If there be only a speech, or something of a commonplace character, he will cease to listen, but an organ selection, or an item by an orchestra, or a good song, and he will remain unattentive to anybody near him until it is finished. Sometimes, when Cocky is in another room, or outside in the garden, Mrs. Birks will call out—"I wonder what Uncle Radio is doing" and the bird loses no time in finding out.

In other ways Cocky is a very intelligent bird. Sometimes when he thinks visitors have remained sufficiently long he shrieks—"It's 5 o'clock," but if favorably impressed by the company, he may repent and call out "Come back." Mrs. Birks has had this feathered notability for 48 years. Prior to that a Frenchman had him for 20 years, and another man for 10 years.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Emma L. Hendren, Speedwell, Ky.
Mrs. Letha Renfro, Ardmore, Okla.
Miss Mignonne Renfro, Ardmore, Okla.
Dr. and Mrs. Jay M. Hall, St. Paul, Minn.
Miss Emma L. Dunbar, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Anne K. Grier, Cheyenne, Wyo.
Miss Martha M. Kirkpatrick, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Mrs. Ruth Cope, Highlaid Park, Ill.
Walter Cope, Highland Park, Ill.
Walter Cope Jr., Highland Park, Ill.
Mrs. Annie Till Reyburn, Germantown, Pa.
Mrs. Louise Bokram, Cleveland, O.
William F. Bokram, Cleveland, O.
Nettie B. MacKercher, Rochester, N. Y.
H. B. Samuells, Stamford, Conn.
A. L. Samuells, Stamford, Conn.
N. R. Samuells, Stamford, Conn.
Frank Martin, Stamford, Conn.
Bertha Martin, Stamford, Conn.
Margaret Cassingham, Warrensburg, Mo.
E. W. Cassingham, Warrensburg, Mo.
Miss Christine Thorne, London, Eng.
C. F. Brown, New York City.
Mrs. James W. Styring, Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. S. A. Gilliard, Andover, Mass.
Miss Nellie Darbey, Providence, R. I.
Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Waters, Montclair, N. J.
Mrs. Emma La Vague, Duluth, Minn.
Miss B. McIntyre, Duluth, Minn.
Irene M. Holtz, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Lillian Johnson, Aldan, Pa.
Andrew B. Wilkin, Saskatoon, Sask.
Mrs. Ida V. Liebrandt, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. A. Grace Wiegel, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. H. B. Grover, Grafton, N. D.

DR. HILLER GOES TO LYNN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 20 (AP)—The oppointment of the Rev. Charles C. P. Hiller, pastor of the Federated Methodist Church in Chicopee, to the superintendency of the Lynn Methodist district, has been announced. Dr. Hiller was a few years ago pastor of the Wesley Church in this city. He will take the place of the Rev. James E. Coons, who goes to the pastorate of the Newton Center Methodist Church.

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Offering an opportunity to purchase Furs of the Gross Strauss standard at prices guaranteed to be $50.00 to $300.00 under later in the season prices. An inspection of our stock is cordially invited.

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Offers values which stand out above all others and makes this MacInnes' Fur Sale the most outstanding sale we have ever conducted. We are featuring a most unusual group at
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They are exceptionally efficient, rapid in operation and beautiful in design. They make four rich, thick, evenly browned waffles at one time, right on the breakfast table. Inexpensive to operate and reasonable in price. Come in and see them.
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ANTI-BOLSHEVIST CAMPAIGN STARTS IN FIVE PROVINCES

Marshal Sun to Act With Energy Against Propaganda Said to Emanate From Moscow—Missionaries Pray for "Christian General"

By MARC T. GREENE

SHANGHAI (Special Correspondence)—Considerable significance is attached here to Marshal Sun Chuan-feng's announcement yesterday that he is about to inaugurate in the Five Provinces the most energetic and uncompromising anti-Bolshevist campaign within his very considerable power.

Marshal Sun, as I have had occasion to suggest before, is the closest ally to the Europeans of this part of China of any of the native leaders. He has declared that attitude, and his acts have borne out his declarations. It was largely through his influence that the apprehended trouble on May 30 last was avoided, and since then he has done a number of things which have not been attended by any publicity in the direction of co-operation with the foreign authorities of the international city. There is, therefore, every reason to believe that Marshal Sun is a friend to the foreigners and that his support may be depended upon to any reasonable extent. And since his power is absolute in the five provinces of Kiangsu (Shanghai), Chekiang, Anhwei, Kiangsi and Fukien, this friendship with the Europeans is a matter of deep significance, and one, moreover, that may have an important bearing upon future interracial relations.

Marshal Sun Against Moscow

It is, then, very satisfying to the foreigners of Greater Shanghai, most of whom are convinced that Moscow lies behind all the racial embroilments here, to learn that Sun is not only definitely against Moscow, but that he now purposes to take a strong stand along that line. He has told the newspapers and the foreign correspondents here that he believes the labor disputes and the strikes that are of weekly occurrence in Shanghai and elsewhere in the Five Provinces, to be the direct result of Communist agitation.

Nor has he arrived at that conclusion without thorough investigation. His secret agents are everywhere and there are hundreds of them. Nothing at all goes on within the borders of his area, which is reckoned to contain the vast population of 125,000,000 people, that he is not very soon aware of; and the extent of Communist influence is known to him better than to anyone else, even the Soviet Consulate-General in Shanghai itself. He is, according to his statements to the journalists, becoming really alarmed at the extent of this influence among the lower classes and the receptive and impressionable students.

A Campaign of Education

This being the case, the marshal feels that the time has arrived for definite action, and this week he has conferred with Chen Tao-yi, Civil Governor of the Province, which includes the vast city known as Greater Shanghai, and with other magistrates, following which he has decided as a preliminary measure to embark upon a campaign of "education" against the Soviet propaganda. All the civil magistrates have been instructed to organize and train small groups of lecturers who shall talk to the people everywhere, outlining to them the menace of Bolshevist control, and above all its utter selfishness. These bands of lecturers will devote much time and effort to the factories, especially in Shanghai.

Moreover, the marshal has ordered labor agitators and avowed Bolsheviki among the Chinese to be arrested. Considering the character of the administration of Chinese "justice" it is unnecessary to suggest that it will go very hard indeed with those who come under Marshal Sun's ban; and in the very realization of this fact there will be found a distinct deterrent to Bolshevist activities among the Chinese at least.

Prayers for Marshal Feng

In the general connection there has been much animated discussion in the local press and among the Europeans of Shanghai generally over the incident of a so-called "prayer meeting" held here recently by a group of Presbyterian missionaries on behalf of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, for the purpose of offering prayers for the success of his cause. A young mission-educated Chinese who has been with Feng's army as his personal chaplain came to Shanghai to co-operate with the missionaries in aranging the meeting. This was attended chiefly by Chinese, especially that group of the students who are, or believe themselves to be, in sympathy with the cause of this particular one of the warring marshals.

Feng has, of course, been termed the "Christian general," inasmuch as he has professed Christianity, together with many of his leaders and soldiers. In his army are many Europeans, and not all of them are Russians either. Like the other leaders Marshal Feng has his "advisers," and among them are even two or three Americans. But it is not considered here that his professions of Christianity and his friendship with Moscow, which is believed to amount almost to an alliance, are at all compatible. In fact, those in a position to know place no great faith in his protestations of Christianity anyway, deeming them only a means to an end.

An "Extraordinary Business"

And so the holding here in Shanghai of a prayer meeting for him, at which the most fervent hopes were expressed for the success of his cause and forecasts voiced that peace in China would come through him alone, was generally deemed rather an extraordinary business. The sincerity of this particular group of missionaries is not questioned, but the common feeling is that their taking sides in such a fashion in the civil wars in China is an ill-advised procedure, to say the least.

Nor is it believed that the hopes of an early peace in China center about Feng Yu-hsiang, to say the least. "Christian general" or not—and no great number of people are deeply impressed by his professions in that regard—he is far from being the leader that, for example, Marshal Sun Chuang-feng is here in Shanghai. And when at last Sun makes up his mind to turn his face toward Peking there is every probability that even the rich war-lord of Mukden, Chang Tso-lin, will deem it best to come down a little from his self-erected pedestal.

"Greater Shanghai"

There must be something of interest in a few words of explanation of the phrase I have used in reference to the city, "Greater Shanghai," especially as, taken in its entirety, that "greater" city is now probably the third city in the world. It contains, as I am informed by Chinese whose reckoning is as accurate as anyone's can be in the circumstances, not less than 5,000,000 people! The so-called "International Settlement" is only a small part of it.

The Settlement alone contains upwards of 1,500,000 Chinese, in the midst of whom live about 30,000 Europeans of all races and nations. There is a native Chinese city on one side of the Settlement, wherein are packed 500,000 more Chinese. And then, beyond the boundaries of the settlement on all sides, across the Huangpu River and far into the country, extends the area that is under the control of the Chinese administration of Shanghai. This is what I have referred to as "Greater Shanghai," a district less than half the size of the London metropolitan area or that of Greater New York, but containing, by conservative estimate, more than 5,000,000 people, including representatives of every race and people residing on the face of the earth, with the sole exception of the savage tribes of various lands and islands.

All this and the vast hordes of the Five Provinces acknowledge the control of Marshal Sun Chuang-feng, whose power is thus very great, and whose friendship, especially in the matter of combating Bolshevist influence, the Europeans of Shanghai have done well to cultivate.

Pioneers in American-Mexican Educational Co-operation

Mexican Students and Teachers at Pomona College Summer Session. Coming From Different Parts of Mexico This Group Put In Six Weeks' Study With Such Success That Plans Have Been Laid for Enlarged Activity Along This Line for Next Year.

Ruins of Old Fort Davis Recall Frontier Period

Picturesque Remains of Adobe Structure Recall Frontier Days and Activities of Border Forces

FORT DAVIS, Tex. (Special Correspondence)—Bringing into sharp focus the contrast between the old frontier days and the modern days of peace and plenty and a greater brotherly love between the red and white man, stands old Fort Davis in this little mountain village a mile above the level of the distant seas, a picturesque ruin of adobe barracks and corrals and storehouses. A contrast because the need of it long ago vanished.

The old fort was abandoned when the last troops marched away and left it in 1891. It was ordered founded and built by Jefferson Davis, afterward president of the Southern Confederacy, when he was Secretary of War of the United States. Eight companies of the eighth infantry, mounted, came here to "Painted Comanche Canyon" in the summer of 1854 and the construction of the cantonment was begun shortly afterward. The reason for the fort was to protect the California mail stages from depredations of the Comanches and Apaches.

The army post, save for the officers' houses and two or three other structures, was built of adobe. The corral fences were also of this sun-baked brick structure. It is a comment of their durability that some of the first structures still stand, their sharp-cut corners rounded down by wind and rains, but solid nevertheless. Others have melted down under the weather to little more than mounds, but as a whole the post still stands as it was. The chief sign of decay is falling roofs, and this has begun only in the last four or five years. Mexican families still occupy rooms in two or three of the edifices.

The long, orderly row of officers' houses, built of pink stone, still stands the walls as solid as ever, apparently, but with floors and roofs showing signs of giving way to the steady urge of time, yet enduring in a remarkable manner. In many of the houses the plastered walls remain uncracked, though for decades they have been open to anyone or anything desiring to enter.

A regiment was oftentimes stationed at Fort Davis. Back in the days before the Civil War, and in the long roll of the years through the 70's and 80's, enlisted men from the country over pursued the steady course of their duties with nothing in the world to see except the barren mountains and the sweet, cameo-like sky lines. And officers with their wives, newly-wed West Pointers—they all dwelt here when San Antonio, 400 miles and more to the eastward, and El Paso, a border village 200 miles to the west, were the nearest places of city life. One cannot sit on the high brown rocks above the old garrison and ponder without wondering what those sturdy frontier soldiers and women did to be happy. But happy they were, according to the old yarns one yet can hear from participants in the frontier life.

The mail coaches in the old days served as the means of contact with the remote outer world. Soldiers often rode on these in line of duty, two to the coach. For many years mail and freight transportation by coach and wagon was an important business. Through here sped the California mail, the drivers taking but a minute or two to change horses and careen again on the way. Then there was a line from Sante Fe to El Paso, and El Paso southward to Chihuahua City in Mexico. The coach was the famous Concord. It is said they usually had four to nine passengers for the through trip to the coast.

The old fort is a visiting point now for the automobile tourist. It lies there treeless and waterless, in sunshine that is seldom hot on account of the altitude, a pleasant, dreamy place with turmoil relegated to the past and quiet spreading like a mantle of peace everywhere.

MR. KELLOGG DENIES ENVOY IS TO RESIGN

PAUL SMITHS, N. Y., Aug. 19 (AP)—Reports that James R. Sheffield is going to resign as Ambassador to Mexico are without foundation, Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, said here.

Mr. Sheffield, the Secretary added, is not in disagreement with the State Department, and the department desires and expects that he will return to Mexico after his vacation in this country this summer. Mr. Kellogg made his statement as a result of some press dispatches which have intimated that Mr. Sheffield would resign because of a belief that the attitude of the State Department in its controversy with the Mexican Foreign Office over the oil and land laws of Mexico should be stiffened.

WOMEN TO ESTABLISH HOME ECONOMICS CHAIR

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Women's organizations all over British Columbia are behind a movement to establish a chair of home economics at the provincial university near Vancouver. This endeavor to raise the standard of the domestic arts to that of other subjects taught in the university, represents the climax of a long struggle to give domestic science its proper place in the educational curricula of this Province. For years women's organizations here have been waging this campaign and are confident now of success through private subscriptions.

The Provincial Parent-Teacher Federation, which is sponsoring the scheme, will ask every woman in the Province to contribute $1 toward its success and this will provide the necessary funds. The new domestic science course will be started in 1927 under present plans and, according to those promoting it, would be the first of its kind in the world to be endowed by a group of women.

FARM MEETING HALT URGED BY SECRETARY

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 20 (AP)—Farmers are being "disorganized" in some communities by too many organizations, the Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation declared through its secretary, I. M. Wright. "One man reported that in his community there was a meeting of some organization every night in the week, and there was no time nor strength left for a farm bureau meeting in his neighborhood.

"It is absolute folly for us to disorganize ourselves by permitting everyone that comes along with some 'wonderful idea' to 'organize' us in his particular line. It is time to quit organizing for everything in particular and build one community farm organization big enough, good enough for all and through which we may accomplish all things necessary for the community."

AERONAUTICAL STUDY INCREASES IN SCHOOLS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Colleges, universities and preparatory schools of the United States are beginning to establish theoretical and practical courses in aeronautical engineering and practical mechanical courses are offered in training schools, it is reported in the 1926 annual survey of aviation by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America.

Five colleges or universities offer aeronautical courses and a few preparatory schools make a feature of aviation classes as part of their regular program, it was stated. "Recently there has been organized a correspondence school of much promise and a complete practical training course is now offered by an established automotive trade school," the review said.

MEXICAN STUDENTS COMPLETE COURSE

Group of 15 Ends Study in California College

CLAREMONT, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—A group of 15 students and teachers from educational institutions of Baja California, Sonora and Mexico City have just left here for their homes in Mexico after completing six weeks of special study at Pomona College.

A joint plan of financial co-operation between the local college and the governments of Sonora and Baja California was responsible for sending 13 of this group for study here. The remaining two were the first exchange scholarship holders sent by the National University of Mexico.

The bringing of Mexican teachers to the summer session of Pomona college was a new idea this year, and its success has led to plans for greater activities along a similar line in the future. It is the hope of F. A. Pesqueira, Mexican consul at Los Angeles, ultimately to have as many as 400 Mexican teachers and students attending summer courses in southern California yearly, thus establishing an interchange which will make educational methods of Mexico and the United States available to teachers and students of both countries.

While at Pomona the Mexicans participated as guests in all community and college functions and as a return courtesy extended a complimentary recital to the faculty and administration of Pomona College. Tours of southern California points of interest were arranged for them and special functions given in their honor at Claremont, Fullerton, and Los Angeles.

Those who attended the summer school at Pomona College are Miss Ida Appendini and Miss Maria Luisa Chagoyan of the Normal School at Mexico City, first winners of the National University of Mexico-Pomona college exchange scholarships; Miss Josefina Rendon, teacher in Lower California; Senora Luz de Alvara of Alamo, Lower California; Amalia Burgos, Sonora; Flora Celia Muller, Sonora; Margarita E. Ruiz, Sonora; Mrs. Margarita Ruiz, Mission School at Hermosillo; Conception Oviedo, Lower California; Rosa Aguirre, Mexicali; Cristobal Aguillon, principal of the school at Mexicali; Angel Arriola, principal of the Normal School at Hermosillo, Sonora; Enrique Carillo, principal of the school at Tia Juana; José Amador, teacher in the Tia Juana school, and Andres Silva, principal of the school at Ensenada.

FORD AIR CONTEST ENDS IN CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, Aug. 20 (AP)—The first of the flotilla of 21 airplanes contesting for the Ford Reliability Trophy in a flight from Cincinnati to Cleveland landed at the airport here yesterday afternoon. It was a West Coast monoplane, piloted by Vance Breece. The second was the Buhl Verville, piloted by L. C. Meister.

Walter Beach, who has been leading the tour since its start, although closely contested by Meister, was third.

Two hours later all but two of the planes had landed. These two were both forced down.

SUNSET STORIES

The Jewel House

"WHOSE day is it tomorrow?" asked Uncle Ned, looking up suddenly from the book he was reading.

"It's mine," said Dolly, "and I can't decide what to do with it, either. There doesn't seem to be anything special that I want to do. What would do, Uncle Ned?"

"Give it to me, then," said Uncle Ned, "and we'll go to see the Jewel House."

"What's that?" asked Bill.

"Why," exclaimed Helen, "that's the name of the book you're reading, isn't it?"

"Let's see!" said everybody, crowding around.

So Uncle Ned showed them the pictures in the book—pictures of the beautiful jewels belonging to the kings and queens of England, precious stones of yellow and green, purple, blue and violet; opals and diamonds and pearls; stones like sparkling water drops, bits of fire, or sunshine and starlight.

"Where is the Jewel House?" asked Lindsay.

"The one the book tells about is across the ocean in London," said Uncle Ned, "and the jewels are kept in glass cases, and guarded day and night, for they are rare and very valuable. But there's another Jewel House not so far from here that I'd like to take you to. I went there the other morning, and a more beautiful collection of jewels I never saw. Want to go?"

"Of course!" said everybody. "We always have a good time when we go with you."

"Early to bed, then!" said Uncle, for we must get an early start."

It was only about 5 o'clock next morning when the four children started out with Uncle Ned, but the sun was up and everything looked bright. They didn't wait for breakfast. Mother had put up some sandwiches the night before, and Uncle Ned had a thermos bottle of hot chocolate, and they were going to eat breakfast in the Jewel House.

First they took a trolley car, then they took a train, and after an hour's ride they got out and walked a bit till they found themselves on top of a hill in the country with not a house in sight. But there there were some big flat rocks where they stopped to eat breakfast. It was still very early in the morning, but they were all hungry, and everything tasted so much better than in the dining-room at home. The sky was very blue and the grass was very green. There had been a heavy dew the night before, and everything looked fresh and fair.

"How near are we to the Jewel House now?" asked Bill, swallowing the last bite of sandwich.

"How near?" asked Uncle Ned, in great surprise. "Why, we're right there. Do you mean to say that you haven't seen the jewels? I've been feasting my eyes on them all breakfast time."

"What do you mean, Uncle?" asked Lindsay.

Uncle Ned waved a hand toward the ground stretching away from their feet.

"Look at that diamond!" he exclaimed, "sparkling like a rainbow. And there's a ruby—red as a rose!"

"I see!" exclaimed Helen, "they're on the grass. There's a yellow topaz!"

"Here's an emerald!" cried Bill.

"I've found an amethyst!" shouted Dolly, "and diamonds, diamonds everywhere!"

When they told Mother about it afterward she said:

"I'm glad you've found the Jewel House. Do you know, children, I was 25 years old before I ever saw the jewels in the grass. I suppose I had looked at them many times, but I didn't see them any more than a cow does when it eats the jeweled grass for its breakfast on a summer morning. Now I see them always. I found a big blue sapphire in our own garden this very morning."

Billy looked just a bit surprised.

"Why, I didn't know we had a Jewel House in our own yard," he said.

REMOVING TRADE SIGNS ON RAILWAY STATIONS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 20—Billboard advertising which impairs the appearance of railroad stations will not be permitted in the future on the suburban lines of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, said George B. Vilas, general manager of the railroad.

Signs already erected at several stations have been ordered removed, Mr. Vilas stated. Action was taken because residents of the suburbs objected to the appearance of the advertisements, he said.

In British Columbia
The Vancouver
Daily Province
is to be found in the great majority of homes and is welcomed by father, mother and the children alike.
"The Province aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

In the Famous Niagara Peninsula
The Spectator
Established 1846
The City of Hamilton—often described as the "Birmingham" or "Pittsburgh" of Canada—has the unusual distinction of being a center of what is said to be the greatest industrial zone and the richest agricultural district in the Dominion.
"The Spectator aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

SLEATOR & CARTER
High Class Tailors
CUT COURTESY COMFORT
11 RUE DES PYRAMIDES, PARIS
(Late Avenue de l'Opera)

ASK
Helen Scott
For Any Information or Service You May Need in Paris
SHE WILL AID YOU IN YOUR SHOPPING
furnish a guide, plan your tours in detail by train or by motor-car, make your hotel and steamship reservations.
Mail Orders Promptly Executed
All information without charge.
Suite 205 56, Fbg. St. Honoré
Paris, France
Cable: HELSCOT, PARIS

Reliable House for Gowns, Coats and Evening Wraps, etc.
All Kinds of Fur Garments
WEEKS
156 Boulevard Haussmann
PARIS, FRANCE

Distinctive Individuality
has always been Our Aim in
Tailor-Mades and Fur Garments
But Do Not Forget Our More Formal Gowns Have the Same Characteristics
Amy Linker
Ballard & Co., Succrs.
7 Rue Auber
Paris, France

H. F. CORNING & CO.
Established 1812
68 Church Street, Hartford, Conn.
LEATHER GOODS
Oshkosh Wardrobe Trunks

For Summer Wear
Large and Small Hats Lead the Mode
These have smart ribbon trims and are moderately priced.
OUTLET MILLINERY CO.
Main Street, Corner Pratt
HARTFORD, CONN.

OUR prices for Women's Furs go as high as quality demands, and as low as quality will permit.
We have different qualities, but no indifferent qualities.
STACKPOLE MOORE TRYON COMPANY
Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.

Choose a *HORSFALL*
4-Piece Golf Suit
fashioned from smart imported woolens.
The Luke Horsfall Co.
93 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.
"It Pays to Buy Our Kind"

I. Miller Co.
Beautiful Shoes
"For the Woman Who Wishes to Be Smart and Exclusive."
Trumbull at Pratt Street
HARTFORD, CONN.

The A. Squires & Sons Co.
Established 1861
33-43 Market St., Hartford, Conn.
Sea Food Our Specialty
Also a Complete Line of Meats and Groceries
Morning and Afternoon Deliveries

Seventy-Six Years of Service
It is with the record of continued and helpful service that this bank, established in 1849, solicits your business.
Capital and Surplus over $1,400,000
State Bank & Trust Company
HARTFORD, CONN.

Oriental Rugs
THE SAMUEL DONCHIAN RUG COMPANY
205 Pearl Street, Hartford, Conn.
Domestic Rugs

G. F. Warfield & Co
Established 1835
Booksellers and Stationers
77 and 79 Asylum Street
HARTFORD, CONN.
Receive new books on all subjects as soon as published.

G. Fox & Co. Inc.
HARTFORD
Phone and Mail Orders a Specialty
AUGUST SALES
IN PROGRESS
Fine Furniture
EIGHTH-NINTH-ELEVENTH FLOORS
Fur Coats
THIRD FLOOR

Announcing Our Semi-Annual
Sale of Furniture, Rugs and Draperies
Genuine Reductions of 15% to 50%
Send for Sale Booklet
The Flint-Bruce Company
35 years at
103 Asylum St. and 150 Trumbull St.
HARTFORD, CONN.

PERMANENT WAVING MARCEL WAVING
Schultz INC.
COIFFEURS
ESTABLISHED 17 YEARS
HARTFORD, CONN. SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Telephone Connection

WM. H. POST CARPET CO.
Over 75 Years of Dependable Service
219 ASYLUM STREET HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT
ANNOUNCING OUR
August Furniture Sale
Reductions in All Departments
FURNITURE—DRAPERIES—RUGS—WALL PAPER
LINOLEUMS

Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

Eggs Made Interesting

Omelet With Spanish Sauce

THIS sauce may be prepared before serving time and reheated when needed: cook four strips of bacon and remove from the pan. In the fat cook until slightly brown 1 onion and ½ a green pepper, both chopped fine. Add 2 cupfuls of tomatoes and cook until the sauce is thick. Mince the bacon and add to the sauce with ⅛ teaspoonful of pepper and salt to taste if necessary. Chop 4 olives to be added to the sauce when it is reheated. At serving time, make an omelet in the usual way, and when it is ready to be folded over, spread the hot sauce on half of it, letting the rest run off freely on the platter.

A cupful of white sauce into which two chopped hard-boiled eggs have been stirred may be substituted for the Spanish sauce if desired. A little chopped pimento or parsley gives variety to such a dish.

Golden Egg Soufflé

This dish originated with a famous French chef. Wash ½ pound of rice and put it in a pan with enough milk to cover, a pinch of salt and the rind of a lemon. Simmer gently until the rice is a soft paste, remove the lemon rind, cool the rice, then beat in, one at a time, the yolks of 4 eggs. Add more salt, if necessary, and a dash of red pepper. Butter a mold and sprinkle it generously with fine brown bread crumbs. Beat the whites stiffly and fold gently into the rice. Half fill the mold and bake in a hot oven for about 35 minutes. Turn from the mold and serve at once.

Eggs à la Goldenrod

Make a thin white sauce from 1 teaspoonful each of butter and flour, 1 cupful of milk and ½ teaspoonful of salt and a dash of pepper. Separate the yolks from the whites of 2 hard-boiled eggs. Chop the whites fine and add to the sauce. Cut 4 slices of toast into halves lengthwise and arrange on a hot platter, then pour the sauce over all. Force the yolks through a sieve or fruit press, so they will be sprinkled over the top of the sauce. Garnish with parsley and serve at once.

Fluffed Eggs

Toast rounds of white bread, one for each person to be served, dip each quickly into boiling salted water so only one side is wet and arrange on a hot platter, damp sides up. Put a generous portion of creamed chicken on each round of toast and place the platter in a warm place. Have ready a pan of boiling water and in it boil as many yolks of eggs as there are pieces of toast. Place 1 cooked egg-yolk on each round. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and drop by spoonfuls on the yolks. Place in the oven until the whites are delicately browned and serve immediately.

Rice and Creamed Eggs

In the center of a large chop plate or platter heap flaky boiled rice. Around this pour a rich cream sauce into which hard-boiled eggs, cut lengthwise, have been stirred. Garnish with parsley around the rim of the plate, but sprinkle over the rice a little of the egg-yolk that has been grated or forced through the food press. Serve hot.

Denver Eggs

Butter a baking dish, dust with bread crumbs, then pour in enough cooked tomatoes to cover the bottom of the dish. Cover with a layer of bread crumbs and a sprinkling of cheese. Lay on this the required number of uncooked eggs, season with salt, pepper and a teaspoonful of onion juice, if liked. Cover with a thin layer of buttered crumbs and bake in a moderate oven until the egg-whites are well set and the top delicately browned.

Egg Suzette

Bake as many good-sized potatoes as there are people to be served. When these are done, cut a slice from the side of each, scrape out a portion of the potato so there will be a wall about half an inch thick all around, and mash the potato that was removed. Season with salt and pepper, add a little milk and beat until light. Fry as many slices of bacon as there are potatoes. Break each slice into small pieces and sprinkle it into a potato, then season with pepper and break in a fresh egg. With the mashed potato build up a light wall around the opening in the potato and stand the dish in a hot oven for 15 or 20 minutes, until the eggs are set. Squeezing the potato through a pastry bag with a quarter-inch star tube gives quite a professional touch to this delicious dish. Just before serving, put a tablespoonful of cream sauce on each potato, using as fat a bit from the pan in which the bacon was cooked.

Nest Eggs

Force enough boiled potatoes through the food press to make 3 cupfuls. Add a piece of butter the size of an egg, a teaspoonful of salt and ½ cupful of hot milk, and beat until the mass is creamy and light. Add 2 canned pimentoes that have been cut into long strips and beat again. Reheat, then make nests on a platter that will stand the heat of the oven, and slip an egg carefully into each. Bake in a moderate oven until the eggs are set, garnish the dish with parsley and serve immediately.

Georgian Egg Toast

Butter a shallow baking dish and lay in it narrow strips of toasted white bread. Over this place a layer of sliced whites of hard-boiled eggs, then another layer of toast; lastly, yolks of the eggs put through the potato ricer. Over all pour a rich, highly-seasoned cream sauce so it comes up to the top layer of toast, sprinkle over it grated cheese and place in a hot oven to brown. Serve hot in the same dish.

Quaker Eggs

Break into small pieces about a quarter of a cupful of soaked and boiled codfish free from all bones, or any other left-over fish. Moisten with a cupful of cream and simmer it down until there are about 2 tablespoonfuls of the liquid. Scramble 4 or 5 eggs in the usual manner, add a teaspoonful of chopped sweet green pepper, and then the fish mixture. Serve on rounds of buttered toast garnished with parsley.

Savory Shirred Eggs

Cut 6 small sausages into ½-inch pieces and cook in butter until tender. Add a teaspoonful of chopped onion and brown lightly, then add a cupful of thick tomato sauce and a teaspoonful of finely chopped parsley. Turn the mixture into individual baking dishes, then carefully break an egg into each and bake in a moderate oven until the eggs are set.

Eggs à L'Espagnol

Chop fine 2 small cloves of garlic, or prepare a teaspoonful of chopped onion, and ½ a green pepper, and add them to a large tomato, or its equivalent, cut into dice. Melt in a saucepan a piece of butter the size of a small egg and cook the vegtables in it until done. Add 6 eggs slightly beaten and stir until the mixture is thick. Lastly, stir in a teaspoonful of chopped parsley and serve immediately on a hot platter garnished with thick slices of fresh tomatoes.

Stuffed Cucumbers

Peel a large cucumber, cut it into 2-inch pieces after discarding the ends, and cut out the centers. Place the pieces in a buttered baking pan with a little chicken stock, cover with buttered paper and cook until tender in a moderate oven. When nearly done, baste with the stock and sprinkle bread crumbs over the cucumber shapes and lightly brown them. For the filling, beat 3 eggs, add a heaping tablespoonful of tomato pulp, a tablespoonful of butter, a teaspoonful of minced onion if that flavor is liked, and salt and red pepper. Stir over the fire until creamy, then place the cucumber shapes in a hot dish, fill the cavities with the egg and pour tomato sauce at the base of the molds. Serve hot, garnished with parsley.

Sèvres Porcelain

IN THE middle of the eighteenth century the French Government took over the porcelain works at Sèvres, which for a few years attained their highest renown. Situated only a short distance from Paris, on the beautiful Seine, the factory, which is still under government control, is many times worth the effort spent in visiting its age-old glories.

When Mme. Pompadour became interested in the manufacture of soft porcelain there, it was not long before 500 working people were lodged in the buildings. The project became at once an absorbing hobby of the King, Louis XV, who took steps to assure its supreme prestige to all rival factories. It is during this period that were produced the most glorious wares, and it is only in royal collections or those of the Rothschild family that one can form any idea of the magnificence this porcelain attained during the ensuing 10 years. Most of the pieces appear to have been intended for the King's service, for the furnishing of the royal palaces of Versailles, the Trianon, Bellevue, Meudon, Saint Germain and Fontainebleau. He used them as presents for his courtiers and his ambassadors—and not infrequently as diplomatic bribes. Louis XV was obliged to send all his silver to the mint twice during the period of national distress in which his reign fell, and the courtiers became accustomed to use in the place of silver, of faïence and of porcelain; thus Sèvres profited by the deplorable state of the country's finances.

These pieces were miracles of technique which no porcelain maker of the present day professes to understand. Their beauty and delicacy of shape and design and the quality and luster of the material have remained unequaled.

In the Nineteenth Century

The position of Sèvres during the nineteenth century is unique. Resuscitated by Napoleon, who decided that the institution was worthy of his support because it might testify to his glories, subsidized by the monarchs of the restoration because it spoke of the glories of France before the revolution, the Sèvres works between 1800 and 1850 were at once a school of research and a center of practical accomplishment, the influence of which was felt in every pottery of Europe. The royal palaces had been denuded of their contents, and for years there was an increasing demand for vases, columns, services and table-garnitures, to replace those that had been stolen, sold or destroyed.

Under Napoleon, however, all pieces were decorated so as to speak of his victories. A special service for the table, or a particular suite of vases would be produced in commemoration of great events, and one reads of the "Egyptian" service and the "Olympic" service, or vases with paintings representing "Napoleon entering Berlin," "The review of the armies under the walls of Vienna," "The triumphal march of the Emperor," or, most elaborate of all, the famous vase celebrating the marriage of Napoleon and Marie Louise in 1810. This vase contained in the principal group no fewer than 115 figures, executed in bas-relief; while a subsidiary group of acclaiming people contained 3000 figures. The single vase is said to have cost 30,000 francs to produce, and it was three years in the making.

Huge Vases

Since 1890 the production of vases has become paramount at Sèvres. They are the faithful reflection of the artistic taste of a nation. The design is always a creation, never a copy. Vases about six feet in height and of very difficult production are the policy of the factory.

The Charm of Casement Windows

AFTER the flurry of checking out his baggage, locating a cab, determining upon a hotel, driving through the winding, traffic-filled streets of Paris all lined with strange French buildings, the American on his first trip to the famous capital, once comfortably settled in his quarters, has a chance to examine his new surroundings. For there is an indoors to Paris, too, quite as delightful in its way as the outdoors.

Never for a moment would he imagine that he was in America. All is different, novel. Primitive, one might almost call it, and more reminiscent of stage settings than of actual living quarters. Thin partitions, sprightly wall paper, gleaming floors, awkward hardware and intriguing furniture, all combine to produce a pleasing illusion.

Perhaps the most attractive feature of this unfamiliar interior is the windows—real "French windows." Here is a comfort that any American would like to have commonly for his own. For these windows are many-paned glass doors, reaching quite to the floor, most often opening out upon a balcony, decorative to a degree with their checker-board effect and tall graceful proportions, yet practical and adaptable, for the French are nothing if not ingenious.

The Outward Swinging Casements Invite in the Passing Breezes.

The French window is the grandfather of attractive, though still rare, American casements. Americans have been too exclusively associated with the unromantic, inartistic double-hung window—an affair the French aptly term "guillotine." One may travel up and down the whole of France and never see an "American" window, although one comes across "bull's-eyes"—small round affairs—and "vasistas" (from the German, Was ist Das?) a sort of dormer effect that is more ornamental than light- or air-providing.

A casement, then, is an adaptation of the well-known French window, but even more graceful and attractive. The best American ones are made of steel instead of wood, and have all the advantages of trimness, strength and accuracy that steel combines. The most practical casements open outward, too, so that their wide-flung ventilators may invite any passing breezes into the house. One has more room to sit by an open, outward-swinging casement than an inward-opening one, and there is something more than ordinarily attractive about these projecting glass "doors" when viewed from the exterior of the house.

It is quite natural that windows should now be made of steel. It is in line with the whole trend of modern manufacture. Steel in windows offers advantages not attainable by any wood construction.

There's a nicety of fit about a well-made steel casement that is very satisfying. Some of the most modern makes on the market are so accurate that they are almost like a watch. They fit snugly all round, providing admirable weather-tightness, yet open and close with a touch, whether the weather be wet or dry, cold or hot. They cannot stick because their steel construction makes it impossible for them to warp or distort. Some manufacturers are even making them of copper-steel, a recent alloy that is practically rust-proof, yet possesses great strength and rigidity.

The Casement Window Has a Beauty Entirely Lacking to the "Guillotine" Sash. In the United States a Steel Construction Has Replaced the Old Wooden One, Supplying a Snug Fit Combined With Great Flexibility.

A Place for Victrola Records

If one has a small victrola without any cabinet, one may be at a loss to know how to keep the records from the dust, and still have them within reach. This difficulty can be solved with little expenditure of effort and money.

At any stationer's may be purchased two or three ordinary letter-file boxes, 11½" x 11¾", for about 50 cents each. Do not stand them on end as one would do if they were used as a letter file, but allow them to rest on the broad side. These boxes are made of heavy cardboard and thin wood, and come with a neat brass catch, which, when unfastened, enables the side to let down and the top to open on a hinge like a box. The files are equipped with alphabetical manila sheets—17 in all, between which the 10-inch record may be slipped. Thus 18 records can be kept in a box, each separated by a manila sheet, or, if one cares to put two records next to each other, the box will hold 28.

Then get a 10-cent can of mahogany varnish and paint the top and sides of the files. The varnish dries in a few hours, and four or five coats will completely disguise the red and blue mottled design which usually covers the boxes, and will cause it to appear similar to wood grain.

A set of two or three of these varnished boxes placed one on top of the other with their backs to the wall, assumes the proportions of a decorative bit of furniture in any room, takes up no unnecessary space and keeps the records free from dust.

Potpourri and Lavender From Garden

TO THE possessor of a garden there are many ways of preserving and sharing the lavish beauty so that it is a joy throughout the year.

One of the pleasantest things to make is potpourri and with the following recipe most of the difficulty and all the chance of failure from rot or mildew are overcome. Originally given in a very old English gardening manual, it was tried and enthusiastically indorsed by Lady Earle in her "Potpourri from a Surrey Garden"; and in British Columbia, the home of the writer, it has been used with great success for many years by a woman whose own garden is small, but whose friends are more than willing to save their rose petals in return for a bag of the spicy fragrance.

Gathering the Ingredients

Gather the flowers when dry, in the morning, and lay them in the sun till the evening.

Use roses, syringa, orange flowers, pansies, pinks, lavender, mignonette, violets, heliotrope, with either wild or cultivated roses in preponderance.

Add of sage, bay, rosemary, thyme, marjoram, ¼ each of the bulk of the petals.

Put into a wide earthenware jar and sprinkle well with salt. Add a pinch of each of the following spices: Cinnamon, cloves, cassia, calamus root, orris root, gum benzoin, attar of rose, musk, powdered cardamon seeds. This combination makes the most interesting fragrance, but a fine lasting one can be achieved by omitting those not easily obtained.

Mix throughly and keep in tightly closed rose jars, shaking occasionally, for three months. It can then be made into sachets, or pillows, or left in the jars, which, when stirred and when the lids are left off for a few minutes, will sweeten the air of a room.

Weaving Lavender With Ribbon

Another flower easy to preserve and fragrant in the linen cupboard is lavender. Besides the universally used bags, there are the convenient "sticks" which are especially useful for traveling, keeping packed clothes sweet and fragrant.

For the averaged-sized "stick" take 21 long firm stalks of lavender that has been gathered some days and kept out of water. Tie them firmly together, just under the flower heads, and then turn the bunch upside down, carefully bending back each stalk. Weave narrow satin ribbon of any delicate shade—mauve and violet are the most popular—keeping the shape of the "basket" a symmetrical ovoid form, tightening the weaving as the tips of the heads (now facing downward) are reached. Fasten firmly, and add small bows at the top and bottom.

Lavender-Woven Coat Hangers

Wire clothes hangers can be made beautiful with lavender, also. First pad the wire frames lightly with sheet wadding, tacking broken flower heads here and there. Then, beginning at the shoulder ends, take an uneven number of stalks—long enough with bent back blossoms to reach the hook of the hanger—and fasten them carefully. The weaving is done in the same way as in the case of the sticks. When both sides are covered to the tips of the flowers, the weaving may be continued to the hook, but if the stalks are firm and even, the ribbon may be simply criss-crossed the rest of the way. Finish the hook with a ribbon winding and bow.

The Hand Weaver Makes Color Schemes

London, Eng.
Special Correspondence

A WOMAN weaver recently told the writer how she is called in to help people to harmonize their belongings and so to create pleasant color schemes. One room for which she was asked to design curtains had walls painted green and peacock blue flecked with gold, and a Chinese carpet in plain beige with a border and design in the center introducing several colors, including a rather different blue from the walls. Among the treasured possessions of the owners were some beautiful Chinese canary-yellow jars.

Harmonizing Colors

"I tried some scarves in the room," said the weaver, "and decided on a beige and yellow mixture to bring the carpet and the jars together. I then introduced in the stripes all the colors in the carpet and also the blue of the walls."

Matching Tones

Another way in which the hand weaver can help in a difficult matching problem was related. A rug was wanted to cover a shabby patch in an otherwise good Turkey carpet. The weaver went down and took note of the colors and wove a mat of the correct size in an alliance of indigo blue and red with a little of the tawny yellow of the pattern in the border.

"It was not in the least obtrusive," she said, "and looked part of the scheme of the room."

Sometimes the owner or occupant of a room herself will do the designing of curtains or covers and will even sit by while the weaver tries to carry out on the loom the idea that she has in thought.

Sunlight Through Shadow

One woman had some curtains made of a delightful geometrically patterned fabric in deep purple and brown and green gradually merging into yellow at the top. "It was a beautiful idea," said the maker of them, "giving the effect of sunlight breaking through the shadow. My client lives in a very dingy part of London and has two bed-sitting-rooms leading one into the other. She has painted the floor orange color and put kelim rugs on it and I wove her some covers, for two bed settees, in orange with stripes repeating the colors of the rugs, and to go over a door, a primrose yellow curtain which she embroidered with a most interesting design of poplars and some rooks flying. It makes a wonderfully fine room."

Sunset Among Gray Walls

Frequently the inspiration of a lovely piece of hand weaving is some remembered bit of beauty in the out-of-doors. One set of curtains formed a study of the coloring in an Alpine valley at sunset, with deep blue at the base bursting into all the sunset colors, and then right at the top the cold gray of night closing in. These were designed for a room with gray walls.

The same weaver has done a lot of work for a well-known water color painter, and on more than one occasion her weaving has appeared in a picture of an interior hung on the walls of the Royal Academy.

Cucumber and Pineapple Aspic

Pare deeply a fresh, medium-sized cucumber. Be sure that very little of the white, pithy portion remains. Put the pulpy center part through a grinder or chop it finely in a bowl, whichever method one prefers. Pour off the juice from a medium-sized tin of grated pineapple. Mix the juiceless pineapple and the cucumber thoroughly. (If a tin of grated pineapple cannot be obtained, chop or grind the sliced variety.)

To the pineapple juice add the juice of 1 large lemon and enough water to make 2 cupfuls of liquid. Heat this liquid to the boiling point. Mix 4 tablespoonfuls of plain powdered gelatine with 2 or 3 tablespoonfuls of cold water, stirring till smooth. Add this gelatine paste to the boiling fruit juice. Stir well, and if by any chance there seem to be lumps left, strain through a fine sieve. Mix with the cucumber and pineapple, blending thoroughly. Pour into a large mold or individual molds if preferred. Set aside to cool and harden. There should be about 1½ cupfuls of the cucumber and pineapple pulp for this given quantity of liquid and gelatine. The recipe makes almost a quart of finished salad.

Serve on small leaves of head lettuce generously dressed with a rich mayonnaise.

Early Glassware, American-Made

GLASS was manufactured in this country at an earlier date than either china or silver; but the first American-made ware was greenish, coarse and full of bubbles and sand.

A glass bottle factory was established in the woods near Jamestown, in the colony of Virginia, soon after 1609, and blown glassware was made in various parts of the country from that time until 1827, when the modern industry was born with the turning out of the first pressed-glass tumblers at Sandwich, Massachusetts.

Among the earlier successful works and perhaps the most famous was that at Manheim, Pennsylvania. Here Baron Steigel established a factory about 1769, and there are in existence richly colored bowls and goblets of the Bohemian type which were products of this factory.

Patriotic Bottles

About 1810 American pressed and cut glass began to appear, including goblets, mugs, and various pieces of table glassware both large and small. Many of the American makers after 1800 adopted the idea of the Staffordshire potters and made bottles and other pieces blown in metal molds and engraved with American historical designs by professional cutters. Various and quaint are these bottles and flasks of early American days. In 1825 several factories made portrait flasks, commemorative of the opening of the Erie Canal. Others bore busts of Lafayette and Clinton. There was the railroad bottle of 1840, Pike's Peak, General Zachary Taylor, and Charley Ross bottles, as well as those bearing National and Masonic emblems.

Cup Plates

Among the most interesting pieces of early glassware are the cup plates. In the days when our forefathers considered it quite correct to pour the tea from the cup into the saucer and drink it from the latter, the problem arose of an unsightly ring upon the linen. Thus the cup plate came into being, at first from a purely utilitarian motive. It took the place of the modern coaster, but the cup plates became works of art.

As time went on, they grew more and more brilliant and delicate. New designs were carved, until, when the ship Constitution was about to be abandoned, one of the most exquisite of the octagon plates appeared, representing the highest art in Sandwich glass. Collectors everywhere are deep in the enthusiasm of possessing one or more of the little glass plates which were originally made to sell for a few cents. Rarest of all is the octagonal plate with a scalloped border, bearing upon a star in its center the head of George Washington surrounded by a laurel wreath.

Owing to the thrift of our forebears the original patterns were destroyed as new patterns were evolved, so that nothing remains of the early molds.

Opal Glass

Opal glass of the early nineteenth century was very much in vogue about 1820 for candlesticks, lamps, cups, small plates, door and mirror knobs, drawer handles, and rosettes for looping back window curtains. Many of these were decorated with colors burned in, as on china.

Fire Polishing

Pressed glass was many times reheated to a point sufficient to melt a thin surface layer. This was called "fire polishing" and it removed any roughness due to the process of molding, leaving a smooth bright surface. By its means glass could be pressed into any shape. In melted form glass is not malleable, but its ductility is next to that of gold, and by steady pressure it can be blown against and into molds, and subjected to the stamp, making possible the most delicate carvings. The early stipple specimens of Sandwich glass are in places only 1-32 of an inch in thickness. The resulting sharpness of detail is wonderful.

A Petal Cushion

The smallest scraps of silk may be utilized for a petal cushion, and skillful sewing is not necessarily demanded of the one who undertakes to make it. Cut a paper pattern so as to have each petal exactly alike. A good size is 4 by 4 inches, a square piece, but the petals may be of any dimensions, according to the size of the silk piece. Fold the silk and pleat or gather all around the cut edges, drawing them close to form the stem end of the petal. Shape with the fingers when finished. Tack to a stout piece of canvas or muslin, lapping the petals so that the tip of one covers the stem end of the other. The petals may be sewn on in rows, hit or miss as to color, or they may radiate from a center flower in a skillfully shaded design. Different shades can be obtained by tinting white silk. This is particularly nice work for one who has much time at her disposal.

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A CAREFUL persual of the American current fiction will lead a discriminating reader to detect a lack in it of certain human elements and forces, which underlie the migratory waves of various races from distant lands. Here and there, it is true, a few novels are written about foreign types and characters; novels in which they seem to be treated, to some extent, as moving forces in the composing of fiction; but these imagined or observed types are almost always drawn from the so-called Nordic blond, of Scandinavian stock, who are grouped in, or scattered over, the agricultural sections of America.

It would be an interesting task to find out how many novels and short or long stories and plays have been written, in which a foreign character or non-Nordic type has played a principal part, or around whom has been woven the intricacies of the story.

In such an investigation one would discover a neglect on the part of the American novelists and dramatists, who decline to take an æsthetic view of the masses of foreigners that have been surrounding them: racial and national units from eastern and southeastern Europe, and also from western Asia, and who are now concentrated in the industrial centers of the Atlantic seaboard.

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There are many good books and pamphlets about these foreigners written by scholars, sociologists and statisticians; books about alien races, peoples, communities; about their manners and modes of living, about their national faults and virtues, about their earning and hoarding capacities as laborers; about their social and political views; about their ethnic origins, skin colors and facial characteristics; about their being desirable or undesirable material for Americanization; as a matter of fact, a whole literature of information and knowledge. in which foreigners have been fairly well studied in their types and tendencies.

But why is it that the American novelists and dramatists do not seem inclined to avail themselves of this opportunity offered to them by happy circumstance, and, overlooking their immediate surroundings, instead set out to travel in distant lands and islands in search of new types and fresh scenes for their literary works?

To take up the question in its larger aspect and to make it more explicit, let us consider another important point in the matter. That is the fury of translation of foreign fiction, the rate of which is high in the literary outpourings of the present day. These translated novels are instrumental in conveying, not only an idea of literary distinctions and excellencies in the work of foreign novelists, but, also, in bringing home new human values of distant peoples and races; their temperament, idiosyncrasies, social manners, and morals, and the significances of their existence, individual and collective.

Furthermore, through them we become acquainted with alien types and characters, new forms and fresh scenes mirrored on these translated pages. These books bring nearer to us human beings and forms of living far off and not to be directly observed by us. This intellectual curiosity tends to explain the affable spirit that exists between different peoples and their literatures.

By looking at things from this angle, we can readily penetrate into the meaning of the exotic tendencies in any literature in any part of the civilized world. Strange types, and fresh scenes and materials are always eagerly sought for by writers and by the reading public. Romantic wanderings in the South Seas, in African and Asiatic jungles transport us toward new horizons.

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Turning to the main point that I desire to stress, it would not be an exaggeration to state that hundreds of strange races have come into our American door, exhibiting before us their human peculiarities, social characteristics, traditions and manners distinguished from our own.

Are the writers of the present day willing to take advantage of this picturesque material? Are they capable of gathering it out of its own environment, before these forms are swallowed up in the gigantic amalgamation of various alien races?

In almost every great city there are aggregated various foreign elements, desirable and undesirable, with many æsthetic potentialities for our observing and discerning writers. There are foreign communities with alien traditions and cultures, grouped in separate quarters, tenaciously clinging to their racial traits and characteristics, their manners and maternal language.

These foreign groups born and brought up in distant countries, in strange manners and languages, educated according to different social and cultural standards, may supply a great deal of adaptable material for literary and artistic achievements if they are granted due attention.

Moreover, there are the sons and daughters of these immigrants, at once similar and dissimilar to their elders, with their newly acquired ways, manners and mental attitudes, half American, half foreign, in whom can be perceived the many-sided influences of the American institutions, which are in a constant contract with the deep-rooted traditional forces of older countries.

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During one or two decades, so stirring have been the influences of these social forces that to disregard them would be like wasting social forces necessary for literary accomplishment: it would signify a lack of vision and perspective in the observation and æsthetic interpretation of human life. Apart from this, the alien elements may contribute, in many ways, the exotic touch and flavor that are sought after by so many writers.

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And so, what a deep drama one may be able to observe and portray in these multitudes, who have been driven from distant shores, who now live far from the lands of their ancestors, from their native soils and intime horizons, with which they are yet linked by many inner strings of emotion and thought! Unconsciously, they dream their homegoing, even against their will.

Who can rehabilitate them, artistically, the atmosphere wherein they breathe, socially and morally! Thence in American literature will undoubtedly arise a new literary force, which, in turn, will become a powerful influence in the reshaping of the foreign inhabitants of America.

N. D.

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Across Iowa in Summer

The warm, moist air clings to the land like an invisible blanket. Trees, clad with heavy verdure and sometimes overhung with wild grape vines, are laden with dust. Their branches stir lazily, as if they would free themselves from the heaviness of the sultry atmosphere. Fields of industrious young corn, however, having avidly seized upon the warmth and the moisture, are now joyfully shaking their broad blades about two feet above the torrid soil.

Across the river, in the distance, the wooded bluffs are dim in the hazy afternoon. Close gray clouds huddle over the land. Nearer, and clinging to the deep cuts along the road, sumac bushes hold up their crimsoning tufts like softly glowing candelabra. In a little brown stream cattle and pigs are standing slumberously in water which looks scarcely cooler than the adhesive air.

Yellow spears of smartweed grow along the track, and tall grasses bearing pale bloom. Far across the fields, men are driving slow brown teams through the rows of corn, and dexterously guiding the cultivators that turn the weeds in the fervid soil; and over a golden knoll of ripened grain a thousand butterflies wave their restless wings.

The undulating land sweeps onward, alternating its burden of gray-green grains with wide fields of waving corn. Little shimmering creeks wind in and out among the soft green-clad hills. Three black crows rise out of a corn field and flap their wings clumsily; and down a steep winding road a cowherd drives his red-brown cattle home.

For a little time the sun breaks through the low-hanging clouds and draws up the billowing fields and hills to brighter green and golden tones; and in the distance, outlining little ravines around the foot of hills, clumps of heavy, motionless trees assemble darker shades.

A bank of red clover wafts abroad its sweet breath. Lush wild grasses flow by like a river of green and gray; and corn, field on field and row on row, over the undulating land, drinking up the warmth and the moisture, waves its young blades, in prophecy of the coming ear and the full corn in the ear.

Hospitable

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

She had a way with flowers,
An adroit, arranging way.
"Now make yourselves at home here!"
Her deft fingers seemed to say.

She treated all as equals,
But how well she used to know
The vase or bowl or pitcher
Where each flower-guest should go.

Forsythia was given
An old jug of luster-ware
And placed upon the highboy
That stood near her fan-back chair.

A hand of Parian marble
Held the pansies when they came.
Above a dark green goblet,
Dwarf nasturtiums rose like flame.

Blue larkspur and pink ramblers
Shared a hammered silver vase,—
But when one took her wild flowers,
Daisies, toadflax, Queen-Anne's-lace,

She kept them in a pitcher
On her porch. She knew, did she,
They would feel shy in parlors
With her garden company.

Violet Alleyn Storey.

Lucerne in Art and Story

IN STRIKING contrast to present-day Lucerne, with its many palatial hotels, catering to the latest luxury demanded by its swarming tourists, was the little twelfth-century town of which we read and its three rude inns offering frugal hospitality to an occasional wanderer. Yet this was not the beginning of Lucerne's romantic history, for the few scattered huts that first bordered the lovely lake and the swiftly flowing Reuss, date back to the time before the Christian era when a few settlers, burning their bridges behind them, set out to seek a more tillable land. Captured by Julius Cæsar, they were promptly sent home with the injunction to stay there. Rebuilding their little "stork's nest of wood," as the collection of wooden houses was called, they made little permanent growth until buildings of stone, brick or concrete began to replace the wooden structures, and walls and towers proclaimed a fortified town. Some of the old towers still crown the Musegg heights. The picturesque wooden bridges crossing the Reuss, the painted houses, wrought-iron inn signs, bronze fountains, quaint old streets, all replete with legend and story, give even to modern Lucerne a delightful air of medieval art and architecture which, with the added charm of lake and mountain view, makes the city a most attractive spot to dwell in or to visit.

Dating from the twelfth century is the unique "Wasserthurm," to which was added the roofed Kapell-Brücke which joins it by an elbow, and with another diagonal turn crosses the Reuss and ends in the ancient St. Peter's chapel. On this old bridge piety and patriotism go hand in hand in the paintings of local history and tradition which fill the beam-spaces beneath the roof. The poet Longfellow has sung of the quaint paintings of the Spreuer-Brücke; Ruskin made careful drawings of the building known as "von Moos's Haus"; and Hans Holbein, the younger, painted for Jacob Herdenstein, the first stone house in Lucerne. Tolstoy decried the formalities of Lucerne hotels; Goethe preferred the ancient Rathsaal of the Gasthaus zum Engel; and Schiller, who never visited Lucerne, has given lasting renown to William Tell and his son in an historical drama that almost monopolizes the traditional atmosphere of the entire neighborhood. Wagner found his Triebschen villa a delightful place for composing some of his weird and romantic operas. Thorwaldsen's art is graven in the "Lion of Lucerne," and Carlyle has glorified the heroes whom it commemorates.

Much of the fact and fiction, the medieval art and architecture of this wonderful Lucerne country, centers in its fifteenth-century-old Rathaus, thoroughly restored some twenty years ago, and which stands in the Kornmarkt. Its quaint gable and turrets and bold outlines bespeak an interesting story, and the ancient clock has checked off the days and years through several centuries of eventful history. This old municipal building also contains many relics of prehistoric, Celtic-Roman, Germanic, and medieval periods. There are armorial bearings, trophies, banners, and archives. The collection of stained glass alone is of priceless worth, and the "Tellenswert" with its chased sword-hilt is kept in a glass case. There are pictures of rare historical value, and a Gothic winding staircase leads to the Council Chamber with its beautiful, sixteenth-century carving on ceiling and walls. Everything seems to tell of the valiant struggles for liberty which have given to this once tiny "stork's nest of wood" its rich heritage from the past.

The "Golden Step"

I can hear the stalwart sailors singing chanties
As they weigh the dripping anchors at your bow.
The tropic sun's aglare upon your mainsail
And the spray is flashing up before the prow.

There's a pungent smell of tar upon your rigging
And the salt of seven seas—if all were told—
While the air is heavy-sweet above the hatches
With the perfume of the spices in the hold.

'Tis thus I see you sailing out of Malta
With your black hull eager for the spray.
How can it be you're just a dusty model
In an antique shop, I saw the other day?

—Anne Robinson, in "The Singing Blue."

The Rathaus at Lucerne — Wehrli A.-G., Kilchberg b. Zürich

Mr. Spectator's London

What manner of town was this London on that morning of March the first, seventeen hundred and ten, when the first Spectator paper appeared?

On Thursday, at the hour for chocolate when the paper was thrust beneath the door, there lived in greater London between five and six hundred thousand persons. . . .

London's western limit in the days of Anne lay where Bolton Street now leads north from Piccadilly and Green Park; and this district, which is a present center for polite shopping and exclusive clubs, must have been but a scattered suburb wavering into fields. Hyde Park already existed, named for the grandfather of the Queen . . . but instead of being an inclosure within the city, it lay like a common on the farthest edge of town. St. Pancras church, now below Euston Station and Regent's Park, was set in the muddy country at a distance for a picnic. . . .

There were farms to the north of the British Museum, where now a nest of settlement stretches for many crowded miles. . . . There was still but one bridge across the river and wherries waited for a fare. The Strand was a shopping center—not, as now, a place of bargains, but a street where ladies matched a ribbon to their eyes. . . . Bloomsbury was the fashionable quarter and the houses of the great were set in gardens that looked through unobstructed country up to Highgate. Mayfair had not yet come to wealth; and, as its name implies, a rowdy celebration of contortionists and dancing bears was given there each spring in the open fields. Moored at Whitehall was a barge named "The Folly" with a promenade on top. It had been a fashionable resort for dancing in the summer evenings of the Restoration, but now its fame is tarnished by a noisier company.

London streets were narrow and irregular, ill-paved and lighted by infrequent oil lamps or by the flickering lantern of a traveler. Houses were not numbered and shops were marked by a hanging signboard. Merchandise was piled upon the curb. . . . The traffic of the streets was by coach and chair, and six horses were the mark of wealth and station. The Thames was still a thoroughfare for wherries, but since Elizabethan days the city had spread somewhat from the river.

It was an age of itinerant merchants. Buy my Dish of great Eeles! Buy a new Almanack! Colly Molly Puffs! Any old Iron, take money for! Six pence a pound fair cherryes! . . . Small Coale! New River Water! Lilly White Vinegar 3 pence a quart! Old Satten, Old Taffety or Velvet! Buy my Dutch biskets! A Merry new Song! Knives or cissors to grinde! Maids, buy a moppe! . . .

And so, I repeat, our fancy, wandering in the past, chooses to settle on the shallow days of Anne.—Charles S. Brooks, in "Like Summer's Cloud."

ΥΠΑΡΧΕΙ ΧΑΡΑ, ΕΙΣ ΤΟ ΝΑ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΤΙΣ ΧΡΗΣΙΜΟΣ

'Εγράφη διὰ τὸν "Παραινέτην τῆς Χριστιανικῆς 'Επιστήμης."

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς 'Επιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ 'Αγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

"Οσον ἀφορᾷ τὸ ἀπὸ τί συνίσταται ἡ εὐτυχία ἢ χαρὰ ὑπάρχουν πολλαὶ διαφορετικαὶ γνῶμαι. Τῷ ὄντι ὀλίγοι συμφωνοῦν ὡς πρὸς τὴν φύσιν τῆς χαρᾶς, ἐκτὸς ἐὰν συμφωνία ἐν μέτρῳ τινί, εὑρεθῇ μεταξὺ ἀνθρώπων τινῶν ἡνωμένων ἐν ἑταιρίᾳ μὲ ὁμοειδὲς δόγμα, εἰς τὸ ὁποῖον πάντες ἑκουσίως ὑπογράφονται καὶ τὸ ὁποῖον πάντες ἀπέδειξαν ὅτι εἶναι παραγωγικὸν εὐτυχίας. Ψευδῆ συστήματα ἐκπαιδεύσεως κατέπεισαν πολλούς, ὅτι ἡ εὐτυχία δύναται νὰ εὑρεθῇ εἰς ἐκκλησιαστικοὺς τύπους, ἐθυμοτυπίας, ὑλικὰ κτήματα, ἢ προσωπικὴν ἱκανοποίησιν ἢ ὅτι ἡ εὐτυχία εἶναι κατάστασις ἡ ὁποία μέλλει νὰ ἀπολαυσθῇ ἐν φαντασιώδη τινὶ τοποθεσίᾳ, ἴσως "πέραν τοῦ τάφου." 'Αλλ' οὐδεμία τῶν θεωριῶν τούτων εἶναι ἀληθής. Εὐτυχία, χαρά, ἀγαλλίασις εἶναι αἱ φυσικαὶ καταστάσεις τοῦ ἀνθρώπου αἱ ὁποῖαι εἶναι ἐφικταὶ ἐνταῦθα καὶ τώρα. Δύναται εὐχερῶς νά ἀποδειχθῇ ὅτι, ἀληθὴς εὐτυχία εἶναι ἀποτέλεσμα τῆς ὀρθῆς σκέψεως· καὶ ἡ τοιαύτη σκέψις εἶναι κληρονομία τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἀπὸ τὸν Δημιουργόν του, Θεῖον Νοῦν.

'Η Χριστιανικὴ 'Επιστήμη διδάσκει καὶ ἀποδεικνύει, πῶς ἡ ἀληθὴς χαρὰ καὶ εἰρήνη ἐξευρίσκονται καὶ ἀπολαμβάνονται· Μὲ ἁπλὴν γλῶσσαν ἡ Μαρία Μπαῖκερ "Εδδυ, ἐκθέτει τὸ γεγονὸς τοῦτο ἐν τῷ 'Αγγέλματί της πρὸς τὴν Μητέρα 'Εκκλησίαν διὰ τὸ ἔτος 1902 (σελ. 17 ὡς ἑξῆς· "'Η εὐτυχία συνίσταται ἀπὸ τὸ νὰ εἶναι τις καλὸς καὶ ἀπὸ τὸ νὰ πράττῃ καλόν· μόνον ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς δίδει καὶ ὅτι ἡμεῖς αὐτοὶ καὶ ἄλλοι δίδουν διὰ τῆς ἐμπνεύσεώς Του, παρέχει εὐτυχίαν. 'Η συναισθανομένη ἀξία ἱκανοποιεῖ τὴν πεινῶσαν καρδίαν, οὐδὲν ἄλλο δὲ δύναται." Πόσον εὐθέως τοῦτο ἐκθέτει τὸ ζήτημα· 'Η εὐτυχία εἶναι τὸ δώρημα τοῦ Θεοῦ· ἐπίσης δὲ εὐτυχίαν προξενεῖ καὶ ἡ προσφορὰ τῶν καλλιτέρων σκέψεων ἑνὸς πρὸς ὠφέλειαν ἄλλων, οὕτω εὑρίσκων εὐχαρίστησιν μόνον εἰς τὰ πράγματα τὰ ὁποῖα ἔχουν ἀξίαν!

Πολλοὶ μανθάνουν ἐνωρὶς ἐν τῇ ζωῇ ὅτι, ἀληθὴς εὐχαρίστησις ἔρχεται ἐκ τοῦ νὰ εἶναι τις πρακτικὸς καὶ χρήσιμος. "Αλλοι φαίνονται νὰ ἀποτυγχάνουν τὸ ἰδεῶδες ἕνεκα ἐσφαλμένων ἐπιρροῶν, αἱ ὁποῖαι διδάσκουν ὅτι ἡ εὐτυχία πρόκειται νὰ εὑρεθῇ εἰς τὴν αὐτο-ἱκανοποίησιν—μίαν πλάνην ἐκ τῆς ὁποίας ὅλοι πρέπει νὰ ἀφυπνισθῶσιν ἵνα αἰσθανθῶσι τὰς χαρὰς τῆς ἐξυπηρετήσεως. Οἱ μανθάνοντες τὴν χαρὰν τοῦ νὰ εἶναι ἀφιλοκερδῶς χρήσιμοι, οὐδέποτε εὑρίσκονται ἄνευ εὐχαρίστου ἀπόψεως τῆς ζωῆς ἢ θάρρους. Αὐτοὶ εἶναι οἱ βοηθητικοὶ φίλοι τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος, δρέπουν δὲ ἀφθόνους ἀνταμοιβάς, ἀδιάφορον ἐὰν εὑρίσκονται εἰς τὰ μεγάλα τῶν ἀσχολιῶν κέντρα, εἰς "βοσκὰς χλοερὰς" ἢ "ὕδατα ἀναπαύσεως."

'Ο μέγιστος Διδάσκαλος τῆς ὁδοῦ τῆς εὐτυχίας, 'Ιησοῦς τῆς Ναζαρέτ, ἔδωκε τὸν γνήσιον κανόνα δι' ἀφιλοκερδῆ ὑπηρεσίαν ὅταν εἶπε. "Μεγαλητέραν ταύτης ἀγάπην δὲν ἔχει οὐδείς, τοῦ νὰ βάλλῃ τις τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ ὑπὲρ τῶν φίλων αὐτοῦ." 'Εν ᾧ ὁ κανὼν οὗτος πολλάκις ἑρμηνεύεται ὡς ἀφορῶν ἡρωικὰς πράξεις διὰ τῶν ὁποίων ἄνθρωποι ἐγκατέλειψαν τὴν ἀνθρώπινον ζωὴν των, ἐπὶ τῶν πεδίων τῶν μαχῶν, καὶ δι' ἄλλων τρόπων, ὅπως προαγάγουν καλόν τινα σκοπόν, ὁ κανὼν οὗτος τοῦ Κυρίου δύναται ἐπίσης νὰ ἐφαρμοσθῇ καὶ ἐπὶ ἑκάστης πράξεως διὰ τῆς ὁποίας, ἐν πρακτικῇ ἐξυπηρετήσει, ἀφήνει τις κατὰ μέρος τὴν θνητὴν αἴσθησιν τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ του, διὰ τὸ καλὸν ἄλλων. 'Η ἐγκατάλειψις τῶν ὑλικῶν δοξασιῶν ἑνὸς πρὸς εὐλογίαν ἄλλων, ὑπάγεται εἰς τὸν κανόνα τοῦτον· καὶ πᾶσα ἀφιλοκερδὴς ἐξυπηρέτησις ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ τῆς ἐργασίμου ἡμέρας, ἐκδηλοῖ εἰς τινα βαθμὸν τὸ πνεῦμα τῆς "μεγαλητέρας ταύτης ἀγάπης." Τοιαύτη ἐργασία φαιδρῶς ἀποτελειωθεῖσα, ἐξυπηρετεῖ τὴν πρόθεσιν τῆς δικαιοσύνης, ἀγάπης, καὶ εὐδοκίας· διότι καθὼς ἡ Κα. "Εδδυ γράφει ἐν τῷ 'Αγγέλματί της πρὸς τὴν Μητέρα 'Εκκλησίαν διὰ τὸ ἔτος 1900 (σελ. 8) "Χρησιμότης εἶναι τὸ νὰ πράττῃς ὀρθῶς διὰ τὸν ἑαυτόν σου καὶ δι' ἄλλους." 'Εκεῖνοι οἱ ὁποῖοι ἐργάζονται μὲ τοιοῦτον σκοπόν, εὑρίσκουν μεγάλην χαρὰν εἰς τὸ νὰ εἶναι χρήσιμοι.

Εἰς ἕνα ὁ ὁποῖος εὑρίσκετο ἄνευ ἐργασίας ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον ἐδόθη θέσις εἰς γραφεῖον τι ἐν τῷ ὁποίῳ πολλὴ διαφημιστική, καταλογιστικὴ καὶ εἰκονογραφικὴ ἐργασία ἐτελεῖτο. Εἰς ὑψηλήν τινα συρταριοθήκην εὑρίσκοντο ἑκατοντάδες φωτογραφιῶν καὶ ἰχνογραφιῶν τὰς ὁποίας μετεχειρίζοντο πρὸς κατασκευὴν πλακογραφιῶν καὶ ἠλεκτροτυπιῶν πρὸς τύπωσιν, αἵτινες ὅμως ἦσαν ἐλεεινῶς ἀναμεμιγμέναι οὕτως ὥστε συχνάκις πολὺς χρόνος ἐχάνετο εἰς εὕρεσιν ἰχνογραφίας τινὸς πρὸς κατασκευὴν τυπογραφικῆς πλακός. 'Ο νέηλυς εἶδε τὴν ἀνάγκην καὶ τὸ ἀπόγευμα Σαββάτου τινὸς μετὰ τὴν ἀναχώρησιν τῶν συνεργατῶν του ἐταξινόμησε καὶ ἐτακτοποίησεν ὅλας τὰς ἰχνογραφίας καὶ φωτογραφίας συνδέσας ἑκάστην σειρὰν ἐντὸς φακέλων καθαρῶς ἐπιγεγραμμένων, μὲ σύστημα καταγραφῆς διὰ τὰς ἰχνογραφίας καὶ φωτογραφίας. Τὸ νέον σύστημα ἀπεδείχθη ὅτι ἦτο μέγας λυτρωτὴς χρόνου, ἦτο πολὺ χρήσιμον, καὶ ἐκεῖνος εὗρεν πολλὴν ἱκανοποίησιν σημειώνων τὴν εὐχαρίστησιν τὴν ὁποίαν οἱ συνεργάται του ἀπελάμβανον χρησιμοποιοῦντες αὐτό. 'Η θυσία ἁπλῆς ἐγωιστικῆς τέρψεως ἐν ἡμι-αργίᾳ τινὶ ἦτο μικρὰ παραβαλλομένη πρὸς τὴν ἀνακούφισιν ἥτις ἐδοκιμάσθη ἐν τῇ ἐργασίᾳ τοῦ γραφείου. Τὸ ἀποτέλεσμα ἦτο χαρὰ καὶ αἴσθησις εὐγνωμοσύνης διότι εἶχε νοητικῶς βελτιώσει τὰ πράγματα.

'Η Κα. "Εδδυ γράφει εἰς "Τὴν Πρώτην 'Εκκλησίαν τοῦ 'Επιστήμονος Χριστοῦ, καὶ Διάφορα." (σελ. 121) The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany. "'Η αὐταπαρνησία εἶναι χρήσιμος, καὶ ὄχι μόνον εἶναι εὐγενὴς εἰς ὅλους ἀλλὰ καὶ εὐχάριστος εἰς ἐκείνους οἱ ὁποῖοι τὴν ἐφαρμόζουν" καὶ προσθέτει εἰς τὴν ἑπομένην σελίδα, "Μόνον αὐτὴ ἡ δόξα εἶναι ἄφθαρτος ἡ ὁποία εἶναι παγιωμένη εἰς τὴν ἠθικὴν συμπλήρωσιν ἑνός". Οὕτω ἐν τῇ Χριστιανικῇ 'Επιστήμῃ μία περιχαρὴς ὑπηρεσία, πηγάζουσα ἐκ τῆς καρδίας καὶ ἐξυμωμένη μὲ αὐταπαρνησίαν, βελτιώνει τὸν χαρακτῆρα ἑνὸς καὶ τὸν βοηθεῖ ὅπως οἰκοδομήσῃ στερεῶς διὰ τὸ παρὸν καὶ διὰ τὴν αἰωνιότητα.

Joy in Being Useful

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS TO what constitutes happiness or joy, there are many diverse opinions. Few, indeed, agree as to the nature of joy, unless agreement be found in some measure among certain people who are joined by association under a uniform doctrine, to which they all willingly subscribe, and which they have all proved to be productive of happiness. False systems of education have persuaded many that happiness may be found in rites, ceremonies, material possessions, or personal gratification; or that happiness is a condition to be enjoyed in an imaginary location, perhaps "beyond the grave." But none of these theories are true. Happiness, joy, gladness, are the natural states of man, attainable here and now. It can be readily shown that real happiness is a result of right thinking; and such thinking is man's heritage from his Maker, divine Mind.

Christian Science teaches and demonstrates how true joy and peace are secured and enjoyed. In simple language Mary Baker Eddy states the fact in her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (p. 17) as follows: "Happiness consists in being and in doing good; only what God gives, and what we give ourselves and others through His tenure, confers happiness: conscious worth satisfies the hungry heart, and nothing else can." How directly does this state the case: happiness is the gift of God, and the giving of one's best thoughts in turn to bless others, thus finding satisfaction only in the things which are worthy!

Many learn early in life that true pleasure comes from being practical and useful. Others seem to miss the ideal through wrong influences, which teach that happiness is to be found in self-gratification—an illusion from which all must awaken if they would taste the joys of service. Those who do learn the joy of being unselfishly useful are never without a pleasant outlook and good cheer. They are the helpful friends of humanity and reap abundant rewards, whether in the great business centers, the "green pastures," or "beside the still waters."

The greatest Teacher of the way of happiness, Jesus of Nazareth, gave the genuine rule for unselfish service when he said, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." While this is often interpreted as referring to heroic acts, whereby men have given up their human lives on battle fields and in other ways to advance some good cause, this rule of the Master may also be applied in every act whereby in practical service one lays aside his mortal sense of self for the good of others. The giving up of one's own material beliefs to bless others comes under this rule; and all unselfish service in the workaday world manifests in some degree the spirit of this "greater love." Such work, cheerfully accomplished, serves the purpose of justice, love, and good will; for, as Mrs. Eddy writes in her Message to The Mother Church for 1900 (p. 8), "Usefulness is doing rightly by yourself and others." Those who work under such an animus find great joy in being useful.

One who had for a long time been out of a position was given a place in an office where much advertising, cataloguing, and illustrating work was being done. In a high case of drawers were hundreds of photographs and drawings used for making engravings and electrotypes for printing, but sadly mixed up; so that often much time was lost in locating a drawing from which to make a printing plate. The newcomer saw the need; and on a Saturday afternoon after his coworkers had gone, he classified and rearranged all the drawings and photographs, grouping each series in heavy labeled envelopes with a system of recording for the drawings and photographs. The new system proved a great timesaver, was very useful, and he had much satisfaction in noting the pleasure his coworkers took in utilizing it. The sacrifice of mere selfish pleasure on one half-holiday was small compared with the relief experienced in the work of the office. The result was joy, and a sense of gratitude for having intelligently improved things.

Mrs. Eddy writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 121): "Self-denial is practical, and is not only polite to all but is pleasant to those who practice it;" and she adds, on the following page, "That glory only is imperishable which is fixed in one's own moral make-up." So in Christian Science a joyful service springing from the heart leavened with self-sacrifice, improves one's character and aids one to build solidly for time and eternity.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Beside the Sea

Daily the fishers' sails drift out
Upon the ocean's breast,
But nightly, like white courier doves,
They all come home to rest.

—Ella Higginson.

The Roundabouts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The gypsy baby in delight
Drums with his heels the dusty floor,
His black eyes sparkling at the sight
Above the van's half-open door.

Blue skies, green-painted wooden walls,
Bright awnings blowing on the air,
Red roofs, black chimneys, rainbow stalls,
And people crowding to the Fair.

Oh, what a world of wondrous things!
Peepshows and juggler's tents, and shies;
Hoop-las, and rows of colored swings
Rushing up, up, to meet the skies!

But, finer far than all, he sees
A gilded troupe go round and round,
Red dragons, plumy ostriches,
Horses and swans in swirls of sound.

Their fierce eyes turn beyond the crowd,
Pushing and jostling everywhere;
Golden and scarlet, high and proud,
They move to music in the Fair.

The gypsy baby's face is gay—
For he will ride those steeds some day!

Elizabeth S. Fleming.

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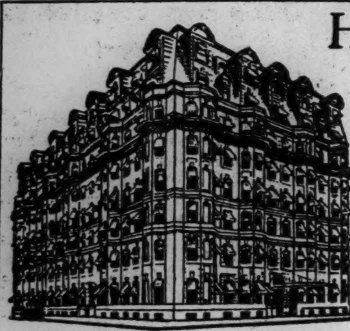

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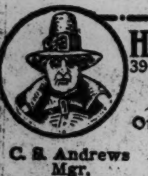

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BRITISH COLUMBIA'S PAY ROLL INCREASES

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Industrial expansion in British Columbia is reflected in figures just issued by the provincial labor department here. These show that the total industrial pay roll of the Province last year reached $159,959,820 as against $151,037,316 in the previous year.

The significance of these figures is more clearly understood when they are viewed in the light of the Province's small population of about 600,000. The labor department's figures indicate expansion in all branches of industry. A particularly satisfactory feature of this development is the growth of industries manufacturing British Columbia products to a completely finished state. Among these are canning establishments. Of the total industrial pay roll 35.05 per cent is concentrated in Greater Vancouver, 45.93 per cent on the rest of the mainland, and 19.02 per cent on Vancouver Island.

PACKING HOUSE WAGE SCALE TO BE ADJUSTED

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—In an effort to provide more satisfactory working conditions for women in British Columbia's fruit and vegetable packing and canning plants, the board administering the Province's Minimum Wage Law is about to open the whole question of wages paid in these operations.

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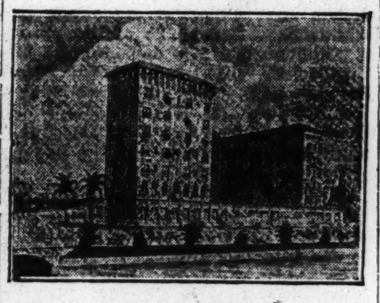

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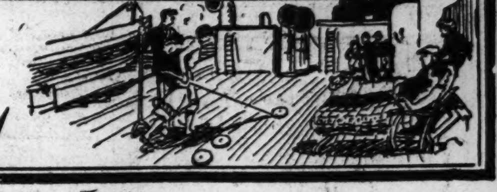

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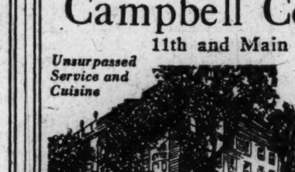

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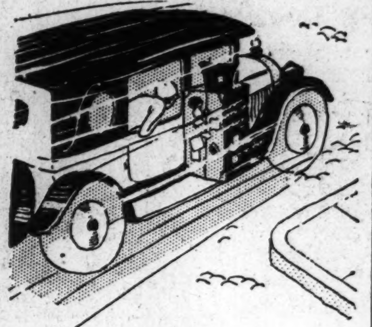

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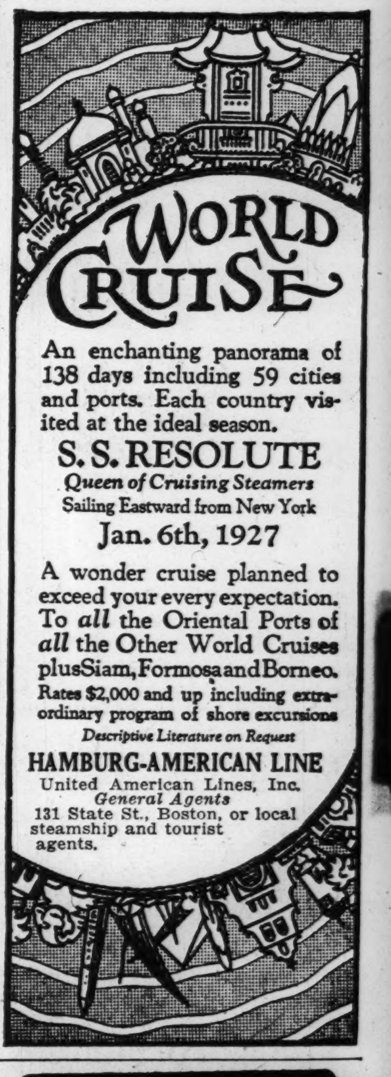

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GENERAL TONE OF MARKET IS VERY UNEVEN

Week-End Short Covering Is in Evidence—Some Weak Spots

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Aug. 20—Selling pressure against the standard industrials was renewed in today's stock market, which showed alternate periods of weakness and strength.

U. S. Steel common broke to 149¾, or about 10 points below the high established earlier in the week, on the announcement that the steel industry was operating below 80 per cent of capacity this week for the first time in several months.

The break in Steel, which took place around the noon hour, followed an early period of strength during which pools were again active in a number of specialties in which favorable merger or dividend developments are believed to be pending. Supporting orders quickly made their appearance, and the market was again headed upward in the early afternoon.

A possible explanation of the recent selling movement was seen today on the report that William C. Durant, automobile manufacturer, who is reported to have been actively engaged in the buying of General Motors and U. S. Steel in the last few months, was sailing for Europe next week, Wall Street taking it for granted that he was reducing his stock market commitments prior to his departure.

Good buying was again noted in the railroad equipment shares, several new orders for signal and train control devices being announced during the day.

Despite the forecast of record-breaking July earnings statements for some of the leading class 1 carriers, the rails lost ground, with the industrials, Chesapeake & Ohio and Atchison, two of the recent strong spots being the hardest hit in the first wave of selling in that group.

Foreign exchanges held steady in quiet trading.

A broadening demand for foreign obligations and domestic railroad, oil and motor liens enabled the bond market to make a better showing today. Buying activity in some sections of the market, notably the German group, was more animated than at any time in the last month.

Greater interest also developed in new financing as a result of the prompt over subscription of the $16,000,000 loan for Peru and the announcement that a $10,000,000 Chilean loan would be placed on the market next week.

Industrial improvement in Germany and a revival of merger activities contributed to the strength of German issues, such as Rheinelbe Union 7s, which mounted nearly 3 points, and German General Electric 6½s, which advanced 1¾, both to new high records. Nord Railway 6½s were the only other feature in the foreign division.

Chicago & Alton 3½s were strengthened by reports that large holdings of these bonds had been acquired by a new group, possibly with a view to participating in the reorganization on the behalf of a larger railroad. Chicago, Terre Haute income and refunding 5s, "Katy" adjustment 5s and Delaware & Hudson convertible 5s were active and higher.

Pierce-Arrow 8s responded favorably to changes in the company's capital structure and Skelly Oil 6½s held close to the year's high level. Bonds of the Cuban Sugar companies continued heavy.

BERENGER-MELLON PACT POPULAR AMONG FRENCH FINANCIERS

NEW YORK, Aug. 20—John E. Rovensky, first vice-president of the Bank of America, returning from Europe, where he studied economic conditions and finances in the principal countries of western Europe, said the French franc at present quotations "is nearer its actual value than it has been at any time since the armistice."

He believes the franc has reached a point where stabilization on a gold basis is both desirable and possible, declaring that "the currency and national debt of France, calculated on its present market gold value, bears a reasonable relation to the gold reserves and resources of the nation."

He found French bankers and business men substantially in accord with the Berenger-Mellon agreement, and expressed the opinion that there is little likelihood of the radical elements again assuming control. In fact, the latter constitute only a small minority and "the effort of the conservative and constructive Berenger-Mellon elements will in the end maintain the traditional friendly relationship that has always existed between the two nations."

STOCKS SHOW SIGNS OF DISTRIBUTION, IS MOODY'S VIEW

Moody's Weekly Review of Financial Conditions in its current issue says in part:

We are again experiencing those sudden reversals of sentiment and market action which are so characteristic of the distributing process. Markets like this are usually a sale when they look best and a purchase when they look worst.

Investors since early June have felt less enthusiastic than stock traders; for whereas active stocks have made a net gain of 13 points since June 12, bond prices have actually sagged a little.

This advance in the New York rediscount rate does not look like a depressing factor of any importance, especially in view of the fact that the past does not show any constant relation between rediscount rates and stock market movements. The main question is whether general credits are going to keep on expanding.

DIVIDENDS

Chesebrough Manufacturing Company declared extra dividend of 25 cents and regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, both payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 10. In two preceding quarters extra dividends of 25 cents each were also declared.

Kansas City Power & Light declared the regular quarterly $1.75 first preferred series A dividend, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Heywood-Wakefield Company declared the regular semi-annual dividends of 3½ per cent on the first preferred and second preferred, both payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 18.

The Ward Baking Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of $2 on the class A common and 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Margay Oil Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Oct. 9 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Philadelphia Traction Company today declared the regular semiannual dividend of $2 a share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

INTERNATIONAL COMBUSTION

International Combustion Engineering Corporation has received an order for a complete power station to burn pulverized coal in the Federated Malay States, involving $450,000.

STEEL SCRAP ORDER

Baltimore & Ohio will take bids next week on about 20,000 tons of steel scrap.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Aug. 20	Last Aug. 19
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10200	Woolworth	162½	158	159½	161
600	Wright Aer.	36	35½	35½	35½
8400	Yel Truck..	30½	29⅞	30	30
200	Yel Trck pf.	106½	106½	106½	106
1900	Youngst'n ..	91⅞	91	91	91¼

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Oct.	16.75	16.82	16.70	16.72	16.73
Dec.	16.73	16.79	16.69	16.72	16.74
Jan.	16.77	16.84	16.77	16.79	16.77
March	16.97	17.04	16.97	17.02	17.00
May	17.08	17.16	17.08	17.15	17.12

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Oct.	8.91	9.00	8.89	8.98	8.98
Dec.	8.76	8.82	8.75	8.82	8.81
Jan.	8.76	8.84	8.75	8.83	8.83
Mar.	8.81	8.90	8.80	8.88	8.88
May	8.84	8.92	8.84	8.92	8.91

Spots 9.58, down 5. Tone at close, steady. Sales (British) 5000, (American) 3500.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (Special)—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

	Aug. 20 1926	July 20, 1926	Aug 21 1925
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.45¼	1.62¾	1.74¾
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.93	.99¾	1.24
Oats, No. 2 white	.50	.52¼	.51½
Flour, Minn. pat	8.00	9.25	8.75
Lard, prime	15.70	16.55	18.15
Pork, mess	38.00	40.50	41.00
Beef, family	22.50	22.00	22.00
Sugar, gran.	5.70	5.50	5.40
Iron, No. 2 Phil.	22.76	22.76	21.26
Silver	.61⅞	.64¼	.70¾
Lead	8.90	8.50	9.40
Tin	65.625	63.75	58.00
Copper	14.50	14.20	14.75
Rubber, rib sm. sh	.40	.41½	.76
Cotton, md. uplnds	18.20	18.50	23.65
Steel billets, Pitts	35.00	35.00	35.00
Print cloths	05¼	.05	.06¼
Zinc	7.75	7.85	8.00

MILLER RUBBER PROFITS

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP)—Miller Rubber Company reports net profits of $744,101 for the first half of 1926, equal after dividend requirements on the 8 per cent preferred, to 95 cents a share on the common.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT $153,000

The New York Stock Exchange seat of Julius Seligmann has been sold to Robert S. Miell for $153,000, also the membership of George Schley McAlpin to Henry Brevort Seaman for $152,000. The previous sale was $153,000.

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Aug. 20	Last Aug. 19
50	Adventure..	.25	.25	.25	..
40	Amerada ...	31	30⅝	30⅝	31⅜
50	Am Sugar ..	72⅝	72⅜	72⅜	71⅞
145	Am T&T ..	145½	144½	145½	145⅝
200	Amoskeag...	51	51	51	50¼
85	Anaconda ..	49¾	49½	49¾	49¾
60	Ariz Com ..	12	11¾	12	12⅛
10	Bank Bldg..	100¼	100⅛	100¼	..
50	Big Hart ...	78	78	78	78
20	Bos & Alb..	171¼	171¼	171¼	171¼
25	B&M pr pf..	102½	102½	102½	102
785	Cal & Hecla	18	17¾	17¾	17⅞
50	Cliff Min ..	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
50	East SS.....	57	57	57	57
50	E Butte.....	3½	3½	3½	3½
300	E Mass A..	43¼	43	43	43½
100	Edison Elec.	229	229	229	229
40	Franklin ...	35	35	35	35
140	Gen Elec....	92	91	91	91⅝
48	Gen Elec Sp	11¼	11⅛	11¼	..
65	Gillette	92⅝	92¼	92¼	92¼
55	Granby	24¾	24½	24¾	24⅝
100	Hardy	17	17	17	17
5	Island Crk..	181	181	181	182
100	Isle Royale.	13⅛	12½	12½	13
1100	Keweenah ..	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
50	Kidder Pbdy	95	95	95	95
35	Libby McN.	8	8	8	8
40	Mass Gas...	83	82	83	..
1000	Mass Gas pf	67½	67½	67½	67
50	May Old Col	85	85	85	..
50	Margenthal..	105	105	105	105
4500	Mohawk	40¼	40	40	40
109	Nash	57⅜	57⅛	57⅛	57⅞
95	Nelson H...	27¼	27	27¼	..
	Nev Consol.	27½	27	27½	..
75	New C'nelia.	23½	23¼	23¼	23½
20	New Riv pf	56	56	56	..
1000	NY NH & H	45¼	45¼	45¼	45⅛
100	Nipissing ..	23½	23½	23½	..
165	No Butte....	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
25	Ojibway	1	1	1	..
25	Shannon	.50	.50	.50	..
54	Swift Inter..	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
55	Swift & Co.	116	115½	116	115½
5	Torrington .	69	69	69	68
	Tower Mfg.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¼
500	Un Twist D	13½	13	13½	13
8	Uni Fruit...	116	116	116	115½
310	Uni Shoe....	50¼	50	50	50
5	US Smelt pf	48	48	48	..
1156	US Steel....	152¼	150⅛	150⅛	152¾
10	US&F Sec pf	84¾	84¾	84¾	85
30	Utah Apex..	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8⅜
300	Utah Metals	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
545	Waldorf	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	21½
50	Walworth ..	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16¼
65	War Bros...	50	50	50	50
95	Westingh'se	69¾	68⅝	68⅝	69½
	BONDS				
5000	Chi Jct 5s..	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	..
2000	Swift 5s.....	100¾	100½	100¾	..
2000	Wst T&T 5s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101½

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 1:45 p. m.)

	High	Low	Last
Ace	.14	.11	.14
Alamos	.07	.07	.07
Ardsley	1$\frac{1}{16}$	1	1$\frac{1}{16}$
Bagdad Silver	.12	.12	.12
Bagdad Smelting	.30	.30	.30
Black Oak	.29	.29	.29
Boston & Montana	.43	.36	.38
Cheyenne	.72	.68	.72
Crystal Cop	.39	.39	.39
Col Em	12¾	12¼	12⅝
Dun Glen	2⅜	2¼	2¼
Eureka	.15	.10	.12
Eureka Smelting	.09	.05	.07
Gadsden Copper	.30	.30	.30
General M	2	1⅞	1$\frac{15}{16}$
Grey Wolf	.44	.44	.44
Idaho Corp	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
Idaho	3⅛	3	3$\frac{1}{16}$
Nixon	.23	.23	.23
Per Pet	.65	.62	.64
Paymaster	13½	13⅜	13⅜
Quinby	13½	13⅜	13⅜
Shatt Denn	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
Shea	.11	.10	.10
United Verde Ext.	28¼	28	28
Univ	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞
Union	.40	.40	.40
Verde Central Copper	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
Verde Mines	.09	.09	.09

MOBILE & NORTHERN'S DIVIDEND PROSPECTS

NEW YORK, Aug. 20—When the directors of Gulf, Mobile & Northern meet next week they will declare only the regular quarterly $1.50 on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred. At the November meeting, however, it is expected they will make an extra payment to reduce the present accumulation of $20 a share.

The amount of the extra dividend, if any, to be declared at the November meeting has not yet been discussed, and no decision is likely until the day of the meeting. The action of the directors will depend on the showing in the closing months of the year, as well as the amount needed to carry out the rehabilitation of the recently-acquired Jackson & Eastern and its extension to Jackson, Miss.

When the regular dividend is paid around Oct. 1, stockholders will have received actual payments of $8.75 this year, compared with $6 in 1925, $4.75 in 1924, and $1 in 1923. Whatever dividend is declared in November will, of course, be payable in 1927.

Indications are that Gulf, Mobile & Northern's final 1926 results will exceed the $11.37 a share earned on its $11,413,000 preferred in 1925. In the first six months of this year gross earnings were $3,039,945, an increase of $5072 or 0.1 per cent, over the corresponding 1925 period; while net of $641,669 gained $55,449, or 9.4 per cent, over last year.

Both gross and net were higher in the first half of 1926 than any similar period since dividends were started on the preferred in 1923.

During July, this road loaded and received from connections 11,754 cars of revenue freight, an increase of 648 cars, or 5.8 per cent more than last year.

GOOD ADVANCE IN WHEAT VALUES

CHICAGO, Aug. 20 (AP)—Rushes to buy brought about a rapid early advance today in wheat values here. Unexpected strength of Liverpool quotations gave emphasis to reports that European crops have turned out much below what was looked for. Starting ⅞ to 2⅛c higher, the Chicago wheat market quickly scored slight additional gains.

Corn and oats were firmer, corn opening unchanged to ⅜c up and subsequently showing a little advance all around. Provisions tended downward.

Opening grain prices: Wheat—September 1.36¾; December 1.40¼; May 1.46. Corn—September 78⅞; December 84⅛; May 90⅜. Oats—September 39⅝; December 42⅞.

LONDON STOCKS GENERALLY DULL

LONDON, Aug. 20—The stock market was dull today, speculators preferring to await the conclusion of the fortnightly settlement before making new committments, and there was also a tendency to await further developments in the coal crisis.

Textile issues were in demand. Home rails and iron and steel issues were in supply.

Argentine rails were well supported.

Oils and rubber issues were dull. Royal Dutch was quoted at 31⅞, Rio Tinto at 40⅜ and Courtaulds 5 13-16.

The gilt-edge division was steady. French and Chinese bonds acted better.

CANADIAN DEPARTMENT STORES

TORONTO, Aug. 20—Canadian Department Stores, Ltd., has been incorporated to take over 22 department stores with appraised assets of $10,000,000. Capital consists of $4,500,000 first mortgage bonds, sold in New York; $3,600,000 7 per cent general mortgage bonds. $4,000,000 7 per cent preferred and 2,500,000 shares of no-par common, and $1,500,000 preferred has been underwritten. Of the stores, 21 are in Ontario and one in Montreal.

W. I. BULLARD LEAVES BANK

W. Irving Bullard announces his retirement Sept. 1 as a vice-president of the Merchants National Bank of Boston. His outside interests in other financial institutions, manufacturing companies and public welfare organizations have become so extensive that he finds it necessary to devote his whole attention to these personal affairs and to various trusteeships which he holds. On and after Sept. 1 his office will be in the Chamber of Commerce Building.

WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE HAS GOOD OUTLOOK

Annual Dividend Earned in First Half Year—Output Is at High Rate

The Westinghouse Air Brake Company earned its regular and usual extra dividends for the year in the first six months of 1926. Net earnings of $5,609,430 were euivalent to $7.07 a share, now paying regular dividends of $1.50, and extras of 25 cents quarterly, making an annual rate of $7.

Results of the first half, with business already on the books, indicate a very substantial improvement in the entire year of 1926 compared with 1925.

Earnings for the six months were $887,357 more than the corresponding period of 1925, and only $1,356,108 less than the entire year of 1925. Earnings were equivalent to $5.98 a share in the first half of 1925 and to $8.78 a share in the entire year.

An increased return to stockholders in some form does not seem unlikely in view of Westinghouse's exceptional cash position and the fact that it is free of funded debt and has no preferred.

On Dec. 31, 1925, cash amounted to $7,681,635 and United States Government securities to $6,431,740. Current assets were more than five times current liabilities.

The investment account, not carried among current assets, since it included securities of allied companies, contained a substantial proportion of marketable securities.

Production at High Mark

The company has $39,642,084 common stock of $50 par outstanding. The authorized issue is $50,000,000. Increase of $20,000,000 to the present authorized amount was made March 3, 1923, and out of this a stock dividend of 35 per cent was declared.

The rest was held subject to issue from time to time. On the increased capitalization a cash dividend of $1.40 was paid July 31, 1923, and since then regular dividends at the present rate have been declared. An extra of $1 a share was paid Jan. 30, 1926, and an extra of 25 cents each quarter since then.

The second half of the year is being started with production of air brakes at a high rate, although the active buying season for railroad equipment has not started. Railroads are expected to enter the market for cars to a much greater extent in the fall.

In addition to its own brake business, Westinghouse is benefited by New York Air Brake's sales, since the latter is producing under Westinghouse patents and purchases parts from Westinghouse.

Braking Equipment

Increases in length and load of freight trains are developing a market for more elaborate braking equipment, and Westinghouse has developed several systems to facilitate handling heavier trains.

Virginian and Chesapeake & Ohio each have 1000 coal cars equipped with Westinghouse brakes which have three instead of the usual single brake cylinder. The cars are of unusual size, weighing 40,000 pounds empty and 150,000 loaded.

The large spread between loaded and unloaded weight makes different braking pressures necessary to handle the cars under each condition. A four-inch cylinder is used merely to take up slack and reduce air required to work the larger cylinders.

When unloaded, a 10-inch cylinder applies the brake, but when loaded the 10-inch cylinder takes up further slack and a 16-inch cylinder actually applies the brakes.

New Street Car Brake

Another system has been developed for subway and elevated railway cars and is already in use by the Interborough in New York City. Every time the door of the car is opened an adjustment in the brakes is made by change in weight caused by passengers entering and leaving. This assures proper handling of the train under any load.

Recent additions to plant facilites at Wilmerding, Pa., are permitting reductions in costs and increased operating efficiency.

Westinghouse has its own rubber plant at Wilmerding. Until four years ago all gaskets, battery tops and other rubber materials were purchased from other makers, but now savings in costs are made by production of these in its own shops. About 500,000 pounds of rubber are consumed annually. Since the first of the year 6,000,000 rubbers parts have been produced. The plant is the only one in the country in which "overflow" on gaskets and holes are cut with die punches.

Part of the output of the rubber plant is sold under the trade name, Wabco. One type of Wabco packing has been made which has resistance to high and sudden changes in temperature.

The automotive brake business is developing rapidly. In about four years in which these products have been in the market business has doubled each year. These brakes are principally intended for use on busses and trucks.

New Radio Product

Westinghouse Union Battery Company is placing a new "A" power unit for radios on the market. It consists of a battery in combination with a trickle charger. National advertising will be started in September.

Union Switch & Signal has received a very satisfactory share of automatic train control equipment being installed in compliance with orders by the Commerce Commission. Pennsylvania road ordered between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000 worth of train control equipment some time ago. Westinghouse, through this subsidiary, will get all the Pennsylvania Railroad business.

Among other roads which have installed the Union Switch system are Norfolk & Western, Philadelphia & Reading, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Union Pacific, New Haven, Atchison, Louisville & Nashville, St. Paul and Central Jersey. As different types of equipment are not interchangeable, it is likely the remaining installations on these lines also will be made by Union Switch.

BOWMAN-BILTMORE HOTELS

The Bowman-Biltmore Hotels Corporation for the six months ended June 30, 1926, reports a profit of $1,050,213 after depreciation, amortization, interest, etc., but before taxes. Based on the stock outstanding Dec. 31, 1925, earnings are equal, afer first and second preferred dividends, to $1.20 a share on 412,838 shares of no-par common, compared with $846,079, or 71 cents a share, on same share basis, in the first half of 1925. Gross income from hotel operations for the period was $7,039,382, against $6,255,773 in the first six months of the previous year.

McINTYRE PORCUPINE

McIntyre Porcupine Mines reports for the year ended June 30, 1926, net income of $1,153,131 after taxes, depreciation, etc., equivalent to $1.44 a share (par $5) earned on 798,000 shares of stock. This compares with $1,253,766, or $1.57 a share, in the previous year.

RUTLAND RAILROAD EARNINGS

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP)—Surplus of the Rutland Railroad for the first half of 1926 was $196,736, equal to $2.19 a share on the preferred, compared with $62,494, or 69 cents a share on the preferred in the first half of 1925.

NEW YORK CURB

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales in hundreds		High	Low	1:30
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

STANDARD OILS

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS OILS

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MINING

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOREIGN BONDS

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

†Actual sales.
*Ex-dividend.

REFINED SUGAR PRICE CUT

NEW YORK, Aug. 20—Arbuckle Brothers cut refined sugar 10 cents, a decline of 10 points, for shipment on or before Sept. — 5.60

OUR confidence in SOUTHERN CITIES UTILITIES COMPANY is explained in part by an article in World's Work for August—"TENNESSEE STRIDES FORWARD" ..... Backed by truly sound progress, we have great faith in the integrity of these bonds, which possess AN EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE CONVERTIBLE FEATURE ..... Price to YIELD 6.25%.

Upon request we will send the magazine article and full information

E. R. Diggs & Co.
Incorporated
46 Cedar Street New York
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UNITED SHOE DIVIDEND PLANS

Possibility of an Extra Payment If Conditions Hold Good

In view of the generally liberal dividend attitude on the part of corporations this year, but more especially because of the substantial betterment in the shoe manufacturing business since July 1, there is a possibility that the directors of United Shoe Machinery Corporation may order an extra disbursement to supplement the regular quarterly rate of 62½ cents a share on the common stock. The date for next dividend action is Sept. 8.

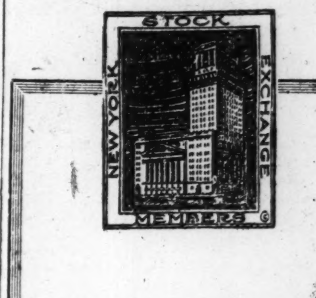
As yet, however, there has been no formal consideration of the subject by the finance committee or by the full board. Several factors are bound to enter into determination of the policy, viz.: permanence of the current revival in the shoe trade, conservative estimate of results for the Feb. 28 fiscal year now less than 50 per cent completed, and the general business outlook. They are all considerations.

It will be recalled that a year ago the directors ordered an "extra" of $1 a share on the common stock, the first cash extra since 1920. Should an extra materialize this year it is not likely to exceed $1 and could conceivably be less.

United Shoe has been having a good half-year, and with the marked improvement in shoe manufacturing operations that set in with summer, will have an especially satisfactory net in the current quarter. The results to date are at a rate not far from the $3.82 a share reported after all charges for the 1,941,395 shares of common stock for the fiscal year ended Feb. 27, 1926.

The earning power of United Shoe is ordinarily very steady. In the two preceding fiscal years, 1925 and 1924, it earned balances for the common stock of $3.02 and $3.30 a share respectively.

The profit and loss surplus Feb. 27 last was $24,303,786 as compared with common share capitalization ($25 par) of $48,534,891, or a surplus of more than $12 a share of common.



Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
COMMON STOCK

Our Special News Bulletin containing a brief statement of the attractive features of this Company will be sent on request.

Suggestions for cash or marginal purchases gladly furnished

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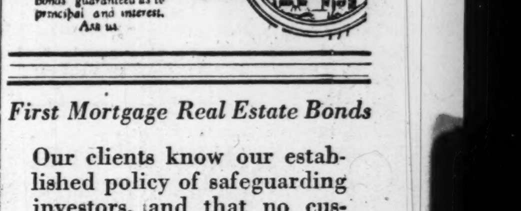
In Canada: United Bond Co., Ltd. Toronto and Windsor, Ont.
(2805)



NEW FINANCING FOR NORTHWESTERN TERMINAL COMPANY

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 — The Northwestern Terminal Railway Company has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue $2,217,000 of first mortgage 5 per cent income gold bonds, and 2217 shares of common stock of no par value.

In explaining to the commission their reasons for wishing to issue these bonds the Terminal Company said that prior to 1917 they had been in the possession of and were operated by the Denver & Salt Lake Railroad, under a lease which provided that the lessee should provide funds for the payment of taxes on the Northwestern Terminal Company, and to pay interest on their bonds.

The parent road went into receivership in August, 1917, the Terminal Company stated, and later the receiver himself failed to meet the obligations required in the lease. This led to the failure of the applicant, and it, too, was put into the hands of a receiver.

A plan for the reorganization of the Northwestern Terminal Company was instituted in 1925, they said, and this plan has since been declared operative.

If authority is given them to issue the bonds for which they are applying, the proceeds will be used to pay and liquidate the claims and indebtedness of the company, to meet the expenses of the reorganization, and to furnish funds for other corporate purposes.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (Special)—The United States Customs Court, in overruling a protest of the Rice-Stix Goods Company, St. Louis, finds that certain pocketbooks in imitation of leather, the component material of chief value being cotton, were properly returned for duty at 40 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 921, tariff act of 1922, as articles made from cotton cloth. The importer's claim for duty at only 30 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 1432 of the said act, as pocketbooks in chief value of leather, by virtue of the similitude provisions of paragraph 1460, is therefore denied.

Certain mats composed in chief value of raffia, used for window decorations, and by florists for decorative purposes, were incorrectly taxed with duty at 40 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 1022, law of 1922, as floor coverings not specially provided for, Judge Weller rules in sustaining protests of Oscar Leistner, Chicago. Duty is now fixed by the Customs Court at the rate of only 25 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 1439, as manufactures in chief value of palm leaf, not specially provided for.

NEW HAVEN FINANCES

The statement of the New York, New Haven & Hartford to the New York State Public Service Commission as of June 30, 1926, shows total assets of $551,798,614, compared with $544,296,837 June 30, 1925, and profit and loss deficit $38,407. Current assets were $37,182,788, and current liabilities $16,267,271, compared with $34,277,961 and $16,651,893, respec-576,591 compared with deficit of $45,329, tively, June 30, 1925.

NATIONAL POWER OFFERING

A banking syndicate headed by the Ol Colony Corporation, and including W. C. Langley & Co., Bonbright & Co., Inc., Tucker, Anthony & Co., Inc., Jackson & Curtis, Hale, Waters & Co., and Toerge & Schiffer, are offering the unexchanged balance of $9,500,000 6 per cent gold debentures of the National Power & Light Company at 98 and interest, to yield over 6.10 per cent.

INDEPENDENT OIL & GAS

Independent Oil & Gas Company net earnings for July before depreciation and depletion were $412,383, compared with $384,486 in June and $308,881 in July, 1925.

UNION OIL REFINERY

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP)—Union Oil Company of California is reported to be considering plans to build a refinery at Barnett, B. C., costing $1,500,000

First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds

Our clients know our established policy of safeguarding investors, and that no customer has ever had to wait a day for the payment of principal or interest when due on bonds purchased from us.

6% & 6½%

Normal Federal Income Tax up to 1½% & 2% Paid by Borrower

Federal Bond & Mortgage Co.

Federal Bond & Mortgage Bldg., Detroit

LARGE EARNINGS MADE BY SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON

Gross earnings of the Southern California Edison Company for July alone amounted to $2,714,896 as compared with $2,333,502 for July, 1925, a gain of approximately 16 per cent. The net earnings after operating expenses and taxes amounted to $1,857,753 compared with $1,654,618 in the corresponding month last year, while the balance after fixed charges amounted to $1,359,592 as compared with $1,254,252.

Net earnings for the first seven months of the current year after operating expenses and taxes amounted to $10,208,609 as compared with $9,322,895 in the corresponding period of last year, an increase of $885,714 or approximately 10 per cent.

Gross earnings in the seven months ended July 31, last, aggregated $15,648,477 compared with $14,055,968 in the corresponding period of 1925, an increase of $1,592,509 or more than 11 per cent. On July 31, last, the balance after fixed charges amounted to $6,776,279 as compared with $6,512,309 on July 31, 1925.

BRADFORD WOOL MARKET

By Special Cable

BRADFORD, Aug. 20 — There has been an improvement in the position of the wool trade generally. This week buying of both tops and yarns in all qualities has been of a much larger scale than in many months. A more optimistic tone prevails. Quotations for tops follow: sixty-fours 51, sixties 46, fifty-sixes 33, fifties 26, and forty-sixes 22.

TRUMBULL MERGER DENIED

NEW YOK, Aug. 20 (AP)—Private dispatches to Wall Street, from Youngstown, quote John T. Harrington, president of Trumbull Street Company, as denying reports of a merger with Otis Steel Company.

BIG RUN OF FED STEERS IN CHICAGO

Live-Stock Market Glutted and Prices Decline—Hogs Active

CHICAGO, Aug. 20 (Special)—The biggest run of fed steers in years showed up this week on the Chicago livestock market, glutted it and took a decline of largely 50 cents on anything with weight.

While the heavies dragged and figured daily in burdensome holdovers, yearlings sold actively, closing about 25 cents lower on in-between grades, while choice offerings held steady and prime kinds developed strength.

The late top on yearlings was $10.75, a new high mark for the season according to a review by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Activity in hogs continued despite increased receipts. Locally the run for the week was larger than a week earlier but in the aggregate fewer hogs were offered.

Approximately 60 per cent of the 60,000 hogs arriving locally during the first two days of the week comprising packing sows.

The fact that early week declines were overcome indicated a strong undertone, heavy butchers and packing sows showing a 25-cent upturn for the week, while lights came back faster than heavies, advancing largely 50 cents.

Light hogs topped at $13.90, packing sows making $10.50@11.

Both fat and feeder lambs advanced, fat kinds mostly 25 to 50 cents, while thin lambs sold strong to 25 cents higher, illustrating in the face of a larger proportion of thin lambs the broadness of the country demand. The supply of choice western lambs is showing abatement, indicating that the early lamb crop is becoming short.

Feeders will be more plentiful in late dropped lambs, dry weather having affected their killing quality. Fat western lambs topped at $14.60 with natives at $14.50. Light feeder lambs reached $14.25. As the killing quality of the western contingent deteriorates natives are selling closer to range lambs.

Native culls did not change, continuing to sell at $9@9.50. A few loads of western range ewes furnished more than killers could absorb, the result being a 50 cent to $1 decline, which placed most fat ewes at $5.50@6.50 at the close. Breeders paid upward to $13.50 for yearling ewes, $11 for twos and $7.25@8.25 for full mouths.

In addition to yearling steers, at $10.75 there were several strings of toppy little cattle at $10.50@10.65. In-between grade kinds had a $9@10 trade whose activity was in sharp contrast with the dragginess on heavy steers which for the most part had to go at $8.75@9.50.

It took a prime load of heavies to realize $9.85, and load after load of good to choice offerings not only failed to sell early in the week, but could not elicit bids. The western grass supply at 5500 head was only half as large as a year earlier, a factor in boosting stockers and feeders which continue in active demand at $6.25@7.50.

Fat cows and heifers lost 50 cents, but cutters advanced, closing 10 to 25 cents higher. Bulls remained scarce and influenced the market on cows of low quality. The veal calf run was too small to permit permanent price changes, it being a $13@14.50 market.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	4½	4½%
Outside com'l paper	4 @4¼	4 @4¼
Year money	4½@5	4½@5
Customers' com'l loans	4½@5	4½@5
Individ. cus. col. loans	4½@5	4½@5

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	61⅞c	61⅞c
Bar silver in London	28 7/16d	28 7/16d
Bar gold in London	84s 9¾d	84s 9¾d
Mexican dollars	47⅛c	48⅛c

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$63,000,000	$819,000,000
Year ago today	60,000,000	
Balances	29,000,000	85,000,000
Year ago today	23,000,000	...
F. R. bank credit	28,637,374	78,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks—	
30 days	3½@3¾
60 days	3⅝@3½
90 days	3¾@3⅝
4 months	3⅞@3¾
5 months	4 @3⅞
6 months	4⅛@4

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ⅜ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	4	Budapest	7
Chicago	4	Copenhagen	5½
Cleveland	4	Helsingfors	7½
Kansas City	4	Lisbon	9
Minneapolis	4	London	5
Dallas	4	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	4	Prague	7
New York	3½	Riga	8
Richmond	4	Rome	7
St. Louis	4	Sofia	10
Amsterdam	3½	Stockholm	4½
San Francisco	4	Swiss Bank	3½
Athens	10	Tokyo	7.03
Bombay	4	Vienna	7½
Calcutta	5	Warsaw	12
Paris	6	Oslo	5½
Berlin	6	Brussels	7

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Sterling:	Current	Last Previous	Parity
Demand	$4.85½	$4.85⅝	$4.8648
Cables	4.86	4.86⅛	4.8648
French francs	.0285¾	.0283½	.193
Belgian francs	.0276	.0273	.193
Swiss francs	.1932	.1932	.193
Lire	.0328	.0328¼	.193
Marks	.2381	.2381	.238
Holland	.4010½	.4010¾	.402
Sweden	.2677	.2677	.268
Denmark	.2658	.2658	.268
Spain	.1548	.1539	.193
Portugal	.0513	.0515	1.08
Austria	.1416	.1417	.1407
Greece	.0111¼	.0110¾	.193
Argentina	.4055	.4065	.4245
Brazil	.1545	.1540	.3244
Poland	.12	.12	.1920
†Hungary	.014⅛	.014⅛	.203
Jugoslavia	.0176¾	.0176¾	.193
Finland	.0253	.0253	.193
Czechoslovakia	.0296¼	.0296¼	.2026
Rumania	.4725	.4725	.193
Shanghai (tael)	.6837½	.6850	1.0832
Hong Kong	.5287½	.5312½	.78
Bombay	.3650	.3652	.4866
Yokohama	.4812⅛	.4816	.4984
Uruguay	1.0101	1.0101	1.0342
Chile	.1205	.1205	.365
Peru	3.89	3.89	4.8685
Canadian Ex.	1.00⅛	1.00⅛	1.00

†Per thousand.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC STATION

The Southern Pacific Company has just completed a new passenger station at Sacramento, Cal'f., which, including necessary adjuncts and track work, cost $2,317,000.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Aug. 20—Consols for money today were 55¼, De Beers 18½, Rand Mines 2⅝. Money was 3⅝ per cent. Discount rates—Short and three-month bills, 4⅝@4¾ per cent.

WALDORF TO CALL PREFERRED

Directors of the Waldorf System Inc. voted to call for redemption remaining first preferred as of Sept. 14.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	103½	103⅜
Am Ag Chem 7½s '41	104⅞	104¾
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	103⅝	103⅝
Am Chain deb 6s '33	101½	101½
Am Cotton Oil 5s '31	95⅜	95⅜
Am Express 4½s	90¾	90¾
Am Smelting 5s '47	100½	100⅜
Am Smelting 6s '47	107¾	107¾
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103½	103½
Am T & T col 4s '29	98	98
Am T & T col 5s '46	102¼	102¼
Am T & T sf 5s '60	100⅝	100½
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	105½	105½
Am W W & Elec 5s '34	97¾	97¾
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	103⅞	103¾
Andes Cop deb 7s '43	104⅝	104¼
Ann Arbor 4s '95	80	80
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90⅞	90⅞
Armour & Co 5½s '43	93½	93½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91⅞	91⅞
Atl G & W I 5s	71	71
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	103⅝	103⅝
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101⅝	101⅝
B&O 1st 4s '48	91	91
B&O cv 4½s '33	96⅝	96⅝
B&O rfg 5s '95	98¼	98¼
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	103	102⅝
B&O 6s '29	102⅞	102⅝
B&O 5s ct Swn div	100½	100½
Barnsdall Corp 6s '40	97¼	97
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60	103¼	103¼
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	97⅞	97⅞
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	102	102
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	96½	96¼
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	101	100⅞
Beth Steel con 6s reg	100	100
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	96½	96⅜
Bush Term con 5s '55	95¼	95¼
Bush Term B'dg 5s '60	99¾	99¾
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	102⅛	102⅛
Can North 4½s	98	98
Can Pacific deb 4s	84⅞	84½
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	103¼	103¼
Cen New Eng 4s '61	74⅞	74⅞
Cen Pacific 5s	100⅝	100⅝
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	98⅝	98⅝
Ches & O 7s	92	92
Chi Gt West 4s '59	69¾	69½
Chi M & St P deb 4s ct	54¾	54¾
Chi M & St P gen 4s '89	91⅝	91⅝
Chi M & St P gold 4s '25 ct	55	55
Chi M & St P cv 4½s '32 ct	54¾	54¾
Chi M & St P rfg 4½s ct	55⅞	55⅞
Chi M & St P cv 5s 2014	54⅝	54⅝
Chi M & St P cv 5s ct	54⅝	54⅝
Chi Railway 5s '27	74	74
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	90¼	90¼
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	92	90¾
Chi Ter Ha & SE in 5s '60	84⅞	83
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49	70	70
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	60½	59¾
Chi & Alton 3½s ct dp '50	59⅜	58¾
Chi & Nw 4¾s	101⅞	101⅞
Chi & Nw 7s '30	107	107
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	103½	103½
Chile Copper col 6s '32	107¼	107¼
Cities Ser P&L 6s	96½	96¼
Cin Gas & Elec 5½s '61	103⅝	103⅝
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	86⅝	86⅝
Colo So 4s	99	99
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '27	100⅛	100⅛
Commonwealth Pow 6s '47	104⅞	104⅞
Con Gas 5½s '45	106	105¾
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	92	92
Cuba Nor Ry 6s '66	98¼	98¼
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	108⅜	108⅜
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	102¼	102⅛
Davison Chem 6½s '57	94¼	94
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	92¾	92½
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	114	114
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	90	89⅝
Den & Rio G im 5s '28	99¾	99¾
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	72¼	72
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101¼	101¼
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	102½	102½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	95¾	95½
Dold Packing 6s '42	77¼	77¼
Dom Iron & Steel 5s '39	33	34⅞
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	96½	96½
Duquesne Lt 6s '49	105¾	105½
E Cuba Sug 7½s '37	103½	103
Elk Horn Coal 6½s	100	100
Empire Gas F 6½s '41	97⅝	97⅝
Erie 1st con 4s '96	79½	79½
Erie cv 4s A '53	75½	75½
Erie cv 4s B '53	75½	75½
Erie cv 4s D '53	81¾	81¾
Erie gen 4s '96	71⅜	71⅜
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	110½	110
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	116¾	116¾
Fla East Coast 5s '74	98¾	98¾
Good Hope 7s ct	94¼	94¼
Gen Asphalt 6s '39	106¾	106¾
General Pet 5s	100	99⅞
Good Hope 7s ct	94¼	94¼
Goodyear Tire 8s '31	110½	110½
Goodyear Tire 8s '41	120⅞	120⅞
Grank Tk Ry Can 7s '40	115	115
Great Northern 4½s	92½	92
Great Northern 5½s '52	105¼	105¼
Great Northern 7s '36	113¼	113¼
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	81½	81½
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	97	96¾
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102¼	102¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102¾	102¾
Ill Cen 4s '52	89¼	89¼
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	96½	96½
Ind Nat Gas	97¾	97¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	74½	74½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	74½	74
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	95⅞	95⅞
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	88½	88¼
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	96½	96¼
Int Paper 6s '55	100¼	100
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	77⅝	77⅝
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	105	105
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	80	80
Int Rys Cent Am 6s rcts	95½	95½
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	91¾	91¾
Kan City FtS&Mem 6s '28	102	102
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	103¼	103¼
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	105½	105½
Kresge Fou 6s	100⅝	100⅝
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	100⅝	100⅝
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103½	103½
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	99⅛	99⅛
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	97⅜	97⅜
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	99¾	99⅞
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	100	100
Mich Cen deb 4s '29	98	98
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	96¾	96½
Mil Sparta 4s	92½	92¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	98	98
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	100	100
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	97¾	97¾
Min St P & SSM 5s gtd	98⅝	98⅝
Min St P & SSM 5s '38	98⅝	98¾
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	103¾	103¾
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	86½	86½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	84¾	84¾
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	94	93¼
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	100¾	100¾
Mo Pac rfg 5s '65	98	97¾
Mo Pac 6s D '49	105⅜	105
Mobile & O Mont new 6s	102	102
Montaan Power 5s A '43	100	100
Nat Dairy Prod 6s '40	98¼	98
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	94¾	94¾
N O T & M inc 5s '35 A	100	99¾
N O T & M 5s B '54	99⅞	99⅞
N E T & T 5s '52	101⅞	101⅞
N E T & T 4½s	94⅝	94⅝
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	78⅞	78¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	103½	103⅛
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107	107
NYC&HR cv 4s '42	93½	93½
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74 A	103½	103
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B	103¼	103¼
N Y Edison 5s '44	102½	102½
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	73⅝	73⅝
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	68¼	68¼
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	100½	100½
NY NH&H nc deb 6s '48	103⅝	103⅜
NY Ry inc 6s '65	28	28
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	103¾	103¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	98	98
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110	110
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	108⅛	108⅛
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	77¾	77¼
NY & Rich Gas 6s '52	102¼	102¼
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	88	88
Norf & W con 4s '96	92¼	92¼
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	96½	96¼
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	65	65
Nor Pac 5s D 2047	101¼	101¼
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	111⅛	111⅛
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	99¾	99⅝
Ohio Pub Ser 7½ A '46	115	115
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	97¾	97½
Pac P & Lt 1st 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	105¾	105¾
Penn R R gen 4½s 6'5	97⅛	97⅛
Penn R R 5s '64	101½	101¼
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	111⅜	111⅜
Penn RR col 7s '30	107¼	107¼
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	102	102
Peoria & East inc 4s '90	39¼	39¼
Phil Co cv 5½s '38	100¾	100¾
Phil Co rfg 6s '44	104¼	104¼
Philippine Ry 4s '37	43	43
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43	108½	108⅜
Pits C C&StL 5s B '75	101¾	101¾
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	101¼	101¼
Pub Svc E & G 5½s '64	104⅝	104⅝
Pub Svc NJ 6s '44	108	108
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	106¾	106¾
Rochester Gas 7s	111¼	111¼
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	92¾	92¾
Rogers-Brown Iron 7s '42 std	50	50
St Joseph&GI 4s '47	84⅝	84⅜
St LIM&S rfg 4s '29	97	97
St LIM&S 4s R&G dv '33	91¾	91¾
St L&SF 4s A '50	82⅛	82⅛
St L&SF 5s B '50	98	95
St L&SF 5½s D '42	101¾	101¾
St L&SF adj 6s '55	97¼	97
St L&SF inc 6s '60	95¼	94¾
St LSW con 4s '32	93½	93½
St P&KCSL 4½s '41	91¾	91½
San Ant &Ar P 1st 4s '43	86⅝	86⅝
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	74½	74½
Seabd AL adj 5s '49	77⅝	77⅝
Seabd AL con 6s '45	95¾	95½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	93	93
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	99¾	99¼
Sinclair Cru O 6s '28	101⅛	101
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	92	91⅞
Skelly Oil 6½s '27	147½	145
So Pacific cv 4s '29	98	97⅞
So Ry gen 4s '56	84	84
So Ry gen 6s '56	110⅝	110⅝
Sowest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	102⅝	102⅝
Stand Milling 5s '30	100¼	100¼
Steel & Tube 7s '50	108½	108½
Stevens Hotel 6s	100½	100¼
Superior Oil sf 7s '29	95	95
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	105¼	105¼
Texarhana 5½s	102¾	102⅜
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	63⅝	63½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	55¼	55¼
Tol Edison 1st 7s '41	108	108
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	97¾	97⅝
Ulster & Del con 5s '29	66½	66½
Union El L&P rfg 5s '33	101	101
Union Oil Cal 5s '31	101⅜	101⅜
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	98⅝	98⅝
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	94⅛	94
Union Pacific cv 4s '27	99¾	99¾
U S Rubber 5s '47	94¼	94⅛
U S Rubber 7½s '30	107	107
U S Steel s f 5s '63	105⅞	105⅞
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	91½	91½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	96⅝	96⅝
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	102¾	102¾
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	98	98
Va Ry 5s '62	101⅜	101⅜
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	99	99
Walworth 6s '45	96⅞	96⅞
Warner Sug Rfg 7s '41	82¾	82¾
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	105	105
Western Maryland 4s '52	73⅛	72⅞
Western Un 6½s '36	111¾	111¾
West'house El & Mfg 7s '31	106¼	105¾
Wheel & L E 4s '66	88⅜	88⅜
Wickwire Spen 7s cv	45⅛	45⅛
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	98⅛	98⅛
Youngstown S & T 6s '43	104¾	104¾

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Argentine Gov 6s '60	99⅛	99
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99¼	99¼
Argentine 6s '58 B	99¼	99¼
Argentine Gov 7s '27	100⅝	100⅝
Australia 5s '55	98½	98¼
Austria (Lower) 6½s '44	85½	85½
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	102¼	102¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	86¾	86½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	92	92
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	107¾	107½
Belgium (King) 8s '41	107⅜	107¼
Berlin 6½s '50	92	91⅞
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	101¾	101¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	87	86⅞
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	94¾	94½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	104½	104½
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	98	98
Can (Dom) 5s '31	101⅜	101⅜
Can (Dom) 5s '52	105	104⅞
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	96¾	96⅝
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101¼	101¼
Chile (Rep) 8s '41	108	108
Cologne 6½s '50	92	91⅞
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	98	97⅞
Czechoslov (Rep) 8s '51	103¾	103½
Czech (Rep) 7½s rcts '45	100¼	100⅛
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	103⅛	103⅛
Danish Mun 8s A '46	111	111
Denmark (Knig) 6s '42	103¾	103¾
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	97	97
Dutch E Indies 6s '47	105¼	105¼
Dutch E Indies sf 6s '62	105¼	105¼
Est R R Co 7s '54	84⅜	83⅞
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	99½	99½
French (Rep) 7s '49	91⅞	91⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '41	96¾	96½
French (Rep) 8s '45	103	102¾
German GE 6½s '40	97½	97⅜
German 7s '49	105¼	105⅛
German Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	99¾	99¾
German El Pow 6½s '50	92	91⅞
German G E 6½s '40	118½	117
Greek 7s '64	88	87¾
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	98½	98½
Holland Am Line 6s '47	84	84
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	99⅜	99¼
Hungary Mun 7½s rct '45	95¾	95¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	89	88⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	96	96
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	89⅝	89⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	97	97
Leipzig rcts 7s '47	95¾	95⅝
Lyons (City) 6s '34	87	87
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	86¾	86¾
Mex 4s small A '10	24¼	24¼
Montevid (City) 7s '52	100¾	100⅝
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	103⅞	103⅞
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '72	109¼	109¼
Nord Rys 6½s '50	82¼	81½
Norway 5½s '65	98½	98⅜
Norway (King) 6s '43	101¼	101⅛
Norway (King) 6s '44	101	101
Norway (King) 6s '52	101⅛	101⅛
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	91	91
Oslo (City) 6s '55	100¼	100¼
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	77½	77¼
Paris-Orleans 7s '42	85¾	85¼
Peru 7½s '40	100½	100
Peru 8s '44	103½	103½
Poland 8s '50	88	87⅞
Prague (City) 7½s '52	101¾	101⅝
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	113¾	113¾
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	100	99¾
Rhinelbe 7s ⅞ War	96⅝	96⅛
Rhinelbe 7s '46 War	112⅜	109½
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	102½	102½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	103¾	103¾
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	104⅞	104⅞
Rhine Main 7s ct	98¾	98¾
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	97¼	97⅛
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	105	105
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	105⅝	105½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	99⅞	99⅞
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	88½	88½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	92¼	92¼
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	104	104
Swiss Confed 8s '40	114¼	114⅛
Toho El Pow 7s '55	94¾	94¾
Tokyo El Lt 6s '28	98½	98½
Tyrol 7½s '55	96	96
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	96½	96⅜
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105	105

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Aug. 20	Last Aug. 19
3½s '47	101.00	101.4	101.00	101.4	101.00
1st 3¼s '47	101.27	101.27	101.26	101.27	101.27
3d 4¼s '28	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.2
2d 4¼s '42	100.20	100.22	100.20	100.21	100.20
4th 4¼s '32	102.4	102.4	102.2	102.4	102.3
US 3¾s '56	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9
US 4s '54	103.11	103.11	103.11	103.11	103.14
US 4¼s '52	107.10	107.12	107.10	107.12	107.11

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

CONTINUANCE OF GOOD BUSINESS IS ANTICIPATED

CHICAGO, Aug. 20—"I see no clouds on the horizon," said Arthur Reynolds of the Continental & Commercial Banks. "This year is turning out a very good year. We shall be surprised if it is not as good as, or better than last year.

"Business is running along very nicely in almost all lines. While profits are not large, volume is very good, and people are making money.

"The money situation is in wonderful shape. The New York Federal Reserve Bank may raise its rates for some particular reason, as recently, but that does not mean there is anything wrong with our general situation.

"Rates will be seasonally higher than they are now, but there are no specially high rates in sight.

"Crop reports indicate the corn situation is not quite as good as a year ago, and the return from the corn crop may be 150,000,000 to 300,000,000 bushels less than a year ago, but the excess carryover from the 1925 crop will leave us in about the same position at the end of this year as at the end of last.

In the early part of the year conditions were not favorable for the handling of livestock on a profitable basis, and business of the packers was rather slow. Recently, however, conditions have improved, and we believe the packers are making some money."

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

CENTRAL ILLINOIS LIGHT

	1926	1925
July gross	$303,318	$271,957
Net after tax	94,174	69,156
12 months' gross	4,080,706	3,748,799
*Surplus aft pf divs	502,944	545,627

*After depreciation.

SOUTHERN INDANA GAS&ELECTRC

	1926	1925
July gross	$220,219	$199,891
Net after tax	84,448	70,687
12 months' gross	2,808,579	2,624,344
*Surplus aft pf divs	266,347	155,754

*After depreciation.

ALABAMAM POWER

	1926	1925
July gross	$1,027,207	$999,067
Balance after taxes	508,222	421,454
12 months' gross	12,851,039	10,100,576
Balance after taxes	5,967,791	4,920,831

HUDSON & MANHATTAN

	1926	1925
July gross	$965,895	$953,427
Net after taxes	453,686	445,219
Surp after charges	118,504	109,793
Seven mos' gross	7,121,059	7,013,264
Net after taxes	3,515,132	3,339,879
Surp after charges	1,164,798	979,391

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY

DETROIT, Aug. 20—Packard Motor Car Company has made improvements in its eight-cylinder line, which is being offered without change in prices except for two models, the four-passenger coupe, which has been increased $100 to $4750, and four-passenger runabout, reduced $100 to $3850. In the six-cylinder line the four-passenger coupé was increased $100 to $2685, while the runabout was reduced $100 to $2685. The improved six was announced a week ago.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON, Aug. 20—The minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England remained unchanged today at 5 per cent.

SIX MONTHS' SHOWING OF THE MOTORS

General Motors Tops List in Achievements for Half Year

Results reported by leading motor companies for the first six months of the current year present many cross currents.

Taking 10 leading motor companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange, the outstanding feature of the reports is the sensational gain reported by General Motors Corporation. If General Motors is excluded the reports of the other companies show nothing remarkable; sales in some cases were ahead of last year's and in others somewhat below last year's.

Some companies reported increased sales, but a lower margin of profit kept earnings below last year's level. Other companies showed a falling off in sales with a higher margin of profit that kept earnings close to last year's.

Record of Progress

A composite of the 10 companies shows that sales during first six months of 1926 were 1,356,360 vehicles compared with 972,908 in the corresponding period of 1925, a gain of 383,452, or about 30 per cent. Profits of all the companies were $153,943,531, compared with $110,521,476 in 1925, a gain of $43,422,055, or nearly 40 per cent.

General Motors gain in sales was 246,879 vehicles, leaving a gain of 136,573 vehicles to be divided among the other nine companies. The General Motors' gain in profits was $42,920,603, leaving a total of only $501,542 of additional profit to be divided among the other nine companies.

In addition to General Motors seven companies showed a gain in sales during the six months. These were Dodge, Nash, Hudson, Chrysler, Packard, Hupp and Paige-Detroit.

Dodge increased its sales from 138,767, to 207,767 but earnings were slightly lower, at $12,366,726 compared with $12,805,894. The results in sales and profits reflect lower prices announced at the beginning of the year.

Hudson increased its sales from 110,490 in 1925 to 131,718, but due to a sharp setback at the height of the selling season, necessitating downward revision of production schedules, profits dropped from $9,795,715 to $6,057,337.

Nash increased its sales from an estimated 42,000 to 77,000, largely as the result of the development of its former Ajax model, now the Nash light six. Profits rose from $7,293,143 to $10,148,332.

Packard practically doubled its earnings on increased sales, and in this respect ranks with General Motors in percentage of gain during the period.

Descriptive Competition

The following table compares results of the 10 leading motor companies:

1926	Sales	Net	A Share
General Motors	636,087	$89,463,931	$17.33
Dodge	207,115	12,366,726	3.88
Nash*	†77,000	10,148,332	3.71
Studebaker	59,400	8,735,864	4.51
Packard*	†16,800	8,650,131	4.02
Chrysler	76,773	‡9,016,245	‡3.01
Willys-Overland	97,500	7,423,388	2.68
Hudson	131,718	6,057,337	4.55
Hupp	26,952	2,060,062	2.25
Paige-Detroit	27,015	1,238,758	1.73
1925			
General Motors	389,208	46,543,328	9.02
Dodge	138,767	12,805,894	4.05
Studebaker	71,975	10,122,048	5.24
Hudson	110,490	9,795,715	7.42
Willys-Overland	109,294	8,376,901	3.70
Nash*	†42,000	7,293,143	2.48
Chrysler	57,161	‡8,197,000	‡2.70
Packard*	†10,000	4,381,375	1.68
Hupp	19,017	2,137,720	*2.33
Paige-Detroit	24,996	1,892,979	2.95

*For six months ended May 31. †Estimated. ‡Before federal taxes.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—The combined statement of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks compares as follow (000 omitted):

	Aug. 18, '26	Aug. 11, '26
Total gold reserves	$2,834,323	$2,837,184
Gold held exclu agst F R notes	1,515,292	1,503,085
Total reserves	2,972,220	2,974,617
Bills discounted:		
Sec by US Govt obli	268,161	289,027
Other bills discountd	266,383	268,984
Bills bt in open mkt	254,122	230,968
Total bills on hand	788,666	779,979
FR nts in actl circ	1,685,791	1,682,214
Memb bnk—res acct	2,215,239	2,225,644
Ratio of total res to dep and F R note liabilities comb	75.1%	75.3%

The ratio of total reserves to net, deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined for the 12 Federal Reserve Banks and the entire system as of Aug. 18, 1926, compared with the previous week and a year ago, follows:

	Aug. 18 1926	Aug. 11 1926	Aug. 19 1925
Boston	80.7	84.8	82.5
New York	82.4	79.5	82.6
Philadelphia	77.3	79.0	77.8
Cleveland	78.3	78.5	77.6
Richmond	59.0	60.2	61.8
Atlanta	69.8	73.1	68.6
Chicago	75.7	77.0	76.2
St. Louis	50.5	56.9	42.5
Minneapolis	64.0	67.7	61.0
Kansas City	63.6	62.9	65.0
Dallas	53.3	54.7	58.3
San Francisco	72.6	71.8	73.9
Total	75.1	75.3	75.4

The statement of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston compares as follows (000 omitted):

	Aug. 18, 1926	Aug. 11, 1926
Total gold reserves	$215,243	$226,856
Gold held exclu agst F R notes	137,783	138,535
Total reserves	229,254	241,186
Bills discounted:		
Sec by U S Gove obligtns	17,547	15,507
Other bills discounted	18,361	8,713
Bills bought in open mkt	20,575	21,748
Total bils on hand	56,483	45,968
F R nts in act circulatn	139,670	139,504
Memb bank—reserve acct	140,960	143,451

The New York Federal Reserve Bank reports as follows:

	This week	Last week
Total gold res	$996,341,000	$972,513,000
Total reserve	1,024,983,000	1,001,588,000
Bills discounted:		
Sec by US gv ob	107,289,000	148,026,000
All others	38,622,000	42,227,000
Bills bot in op mkt	38,273,000	37,066,000

PIERCE-ARROW MOTOR CAR CO.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP)—Stockholders of Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company will vote Sept. 10, on a proposed increase in authorized common stock to 500,000 shares, and an issue of a new class of 40,000 shares of 7 per cent convertible second preferred stock $100 par, under a plan to liquidate accumulated dividends on the 8 per cent preferred amounting to $40 a share. It is understood part of the common stock will be offered to common shareholders on the basis of one new share for each two held.

GASOLINE CONSUMPTION UP

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP)—Gasoline consumption in June compiled by the American Petroleum Institute from statistics available in 30 states amounted to 366,508,000 gallons, an increase of 50,191,000 gallons over June last year. For the half year these states used 1,845,298,000 gallons, a gain of 228,549,000 gallons or 14.1 per cent over the corresponding period of 1925.

JULY NEWSPRINT PRODUCTION

Newsprint production in the United States in July totaled 140,516 tons, according to News Print Service Bureau, compared with 142,166 in June. Shipments were 142,690 tons, compared with 141,521. Canadian mills produced 163,037 tons, compared with 158,601, while shipments were 161,824 tons, compared with 161,108

Among the Railroads

By FRANKLIN SNOW

MOTOR bus competition for passenger traffic is active in New England, motor coaches paralleling the railroads on many routes. Despite the number of bus lines in regular service, it is becoming generally agreed that it is not the public vehicle that is taking the bulk of the passenger business from the rail lines but the private motor car.

The apprehension of railroad passenger officials a few years ago—when the bus made its appearance—has disappeared largely. Busses are attractive to many potential rail passengers but generally for short journeys only. On trips requiring more than three or four hours by motor, meaning above 100 miles, the railroads seemingly have little need to object to the motor bus as a competitor.

Many railroads have placed their own fleets of busses on the highways in different parts of the country. These often parallel their own rail lines and not infrequently are scheduled to run ahead of through passenger trains and pick up passengers at local towns, carrying them on to points where the express trains stop. Elsewhere, they serve as feeders to the rail lines.

In New England, the Boston & Maine and the New Haven railroads have gone into motor coach operation extensively. While the latter confines itself largely to commercial routes and the substitution of busses for branch line trains, the Boston & Maine, in summer, reaches out for the tourist travel, with parlor type busses operating from Boston both to Portland and to the White Mountains.

B. & O. Bus Plans

A pickup and delivery service in New York city is planned by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, effective Aug. 29. Two stations have been established: in the Pershing Square Building (opposite Grand Central Terminal) and in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Busses of the parlor type, operated by the Fifth Avenue Coach Company and carrying a railroad representative, will convey passengers to and from these stations and the Jersey City terminal.

One route will be via the West Twenty-Third Street Ferry and the other will go down town and cross the river at Liberty Street, making additional stops en route.

Another service will be operated between Elizabeth and Newark, N. J., carrying passengers from local points to Elizabeth to connect with trains. Observers who have studied the situation incline to the view that the B. & O. will find more business from its Jersey City terminus and bus connections than it has at the Pennsylvania terminal in New York.

College of Cookery

Graduation from its own "college of cookery" will soon be a requirement of all dining car employees on the Pennsylvania Railroad. A school for the training of chefs, waiters, and also stewards, has been established at Columbus, O. Here the new employees will receive their elementary education in this service, while older employees will also be sent there from time to time for additional training.

The schools will consist of an exact reproduction of the latest Pennsylvania dining car kitchen, with two tables also attached. Diplomas certifying the completion of the course will be given.

The Baltimore & Ohio at the same time has appointed a "traveling chef," a new position in the railroad world. The man appointed, formerly cook on the business car of Daniel Willard, president, is to spend his time riding the trains and supervising personally the preparation of food.

Rail Earnings

With railroad earnings increasing regularly, and with indications pointing to the highest net earnings in 1926 for many years, if not for all time, attention is being given to the attitude in the West toward this subject.

Particular attention is shown in the apparent willingness of western farmers to permit utility companies, such as light, gas and telephone, to earn 7 or 8 per cent return on their investment, while critcizing rail rates when the net return is still below 6 per cent. This attitude, according to competent analysts, is a result of the earlier mismanagement of several western roads, the manipulations of former years when the railroads were new having left an impress which has not yet been erased.

Clean Locomotives

"A labor of love" is the explanation of a Boston & Maine official concerning the cleanliness of the big Pacifics which haul the fast new Boston & Maine trains to the West and to Portland. These engines are "assigned," the engineers having the same locomotive daily, and they keep them well polished and attractive in every way. On "The Minute Man" train, a sign is carried in front of the engine giving the name, while on the "Pine Tree Limited" and other trains effective signs are also carried on the rear car, although it is not an observation.

Locomotive performance in freight service on the B. & M. also is improving, the new Santa Fe type engines running through from Mechanicville to Ayer, 151 miles, as fast as nine hours 45 minutes' running time. These fast freights (double-headed on the hills) haul 3500 gross tons of freight, the trains havinig more than 80 cars. Westbound freight schedules have also been expedited, to allow for later delivery of freight at Boston in the afternoon.

New England Winter Sports

The Boston & Maine Railroad is seeking to develop winter sports in the White Mountains. With closer proximity to New York and Boston than Canada, and with equally good facilities both in the way of snow and ice as well as of hotel accommodations, the B. & M. passenger department is endeavoring to build up a winter sport activity. It is willing to operate Pullman trains if hotels will open up for a period in the winter, and its officials aver that after a few years the popularity of the winter sports in New Hampshire would make this profitable both to the railroad and to the hotels.

Passenger Schedules

The tightening up of passenger schedules and the advertising and publicity given to the new trains has resulted in an increase in passenger revenues of this road for the first six months of 1926. Recent monthly reports show a slight decrease under last year, however. In planning the new trains, an effort has been made to tie the schedules together in order to provide through connections between trains "down east" and the new western train, "The Minute Man."

Despite the growing popularity of this train, the Boston & Albany's Wolverine (recently put on faster schedule to Chicago) continues to run heavy, having carried 10 sleepers for Detroit and Chicago recently, thus indicating the volume of pleasure and business travel out of New England.

Of Interest to Travelers

The Mobile & Ohio has established a new train between St. Louis and Mobile carrying sleepers and observation car. The Illinois Central has added Shreveport sleeper to Panama Limited from Chicago at 12:30 p. m., arriving Shreveport 1:15 p. m. next day. Northbound, car leaves Shreveport 8:15 a. m., due Chicago 9:30 a. m. next morning.

The Rock Island has placed new observation cars in its Memphis-Little Rock-Hot Springs Limited. The platforms, having room for eight chairs, have a fan over the dome to prevent dust and cinders blowing in on the platform.

The Value of Diversification

MASSACHUSETTS INVESTORS TRUST

One Class of Stock — Par Value $50

As of August 16, 1926, the Trust owned securities of 137 leading Railroad, Public Utility, and Industrial Securities, only 28 of which are now selling under the cost to the Trust, which are as follows:

Northern States Power Co.
Penn. Water & Power
American Express Co.
Arlington Mills
Babcock & Wilcox
Bates Mfg. Company
Belding Bros.
Bigelow Hartford Carpet Co.
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber
Childs Company
Cuban American Sugar
Diamond Match Company
Farr Alpaca Company
Heywood Wakefield Co.
International Cement
Mass. Cotton Mills
Merrimac Chemical
Nat'l Fabric & Finishing
National Supply
Naumkeag Steam Cotton
Pacific Mills
Salt Creek Producers
Standard Oil of California
Standard Oil of New York
Standard Sanitary Mfg.
Sullivan Machinery
West Point Mfg. Co.
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.

Total Book Loss—$56,831.25

109 stocks are selling above the cost to the Trust, but what is more remarkable than this, the total loss is made up by the book profit of two investments:

200 shs. Dupont 138⅞ Profit $34,335
200 " Gen'l Motors 70⅛ " 28,400
$62,735

The following 28 stocks in the trust are now selling at a book profit of $251,509.37 and 80 others bring total book profit to $384,145.

American Locomotive
American Tobacco Co.
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.
Southern Railway Co.
American Gas & Elec. Co.
American Power & Light Co.
Brooklyn Edison Co. Inc.
Cons. Gas Co. of New York
Allied Chemical & Dye Corp.
American Smelting & Refining Co.
Du Pont (E. I.) de Nemours & Co.
Electric Storage Battery Co.
General Electric Co.
General Motors Corp.
Hudson Motor Car Co.
Int'l Harvester Co.
Int'l Business Machines Corp.
Island Creek Coal Co.
Marland Oil Co.
National Biscuit Co.
Otis Elevator Co.
Owens Bottle Co.
Quaker Oats Company
Shredded Wheat Co.
Texas Gulf Sulphur
United Drug Company
United Fruit Company
United States Steel Corp.

The Massachusetts Investors Trust Shares represent a Composite Investment in America's leading industries. If you are a believer in the future of the United States you should own these shares.

We will gladly forward a complete list of the holdings together with the number of shares and cost price. Ask for list 40.

Price at market to yield 5.26%

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ACTORS FOUND WORKING UNION

International Body Arises From Berlin Meeting of Stage Folk

BERLIN (Special Correspondence)—The International conference of actors held here recently proved an extremely interesting event and in many ways a successful one. The primary object, the founding of the International Union of Actors, was attained after long and lively discussions and in the face of some obstacles. Fifty delegates attended the conference—men and women of high artistic standing in the stage world of their respective countries, and 18 countries were represented.

A large and representative gathering welcomed the foreign delegates, including the Ministers for Foreign and Interior Affairs, Dr. Stresemann and Dr. Kuelz, the President of the Reichstag, Dr. von Schubert of the Foreign Office, numerous members of the diplomatic corps, among them the American, French, Dutch, Danish and other ambassadors, Professor Jessner of the State Theaters, Presidents Rickelt and Wallauer of the German Actors Union, and many more.

Mr. Baur Presides

Proceedings on the opening day were conducted in an unusually pleasant manner, with no long, tedious speeches, and an utter absence of red-tapism. The French delegate, Harry Baur, was in the chair. Cordial letters were read from Australia and Japan regretting that no delegates could be sent this year. M. Slavinski, representative of the All-Russain Union of Artists in Moscow, said that the Russian actors' organization owed its powerful position to the fact that the Russian actors went hand in hand with the other workmen's organizations and did not separate themselves from the working classes.

Herr Rickelt spoke concerning the German stage, which he said, in contradistinction to other countries, was an affair of the people, a fact that was proved by the great interest displayed in it by the State. The number of active artists and employees of the stage amounted in Germany to 35,000 and in the German Actors' Union were 15,000 organized members.

Two Danish Theaters Aided

The Danish delegate, Egil Rostrup, gave a survey of the artistic development of the theater in his country. The Royal Opera and the National Theater in Copenhagen, he said, received a subvention of about 1,000,000 crowns, but the private theaters were confronted with many obstacles, the theater tax alone being 20 per cent.

On the second day John Emerson took the chair. Harry Baur, the French delegate, Ludwig Staerk, president of the Austrian Stage Guild, and the Russian actor Wladimirow gave details of stage development and conditions in their respective countries. Guna Klintberg, the representative of the Swedish Theater Federation in Stockholm, said the stage in Stockholm dated from the sixteenth century; the first actors were students in Upsala, and French taste predominated. The tax is 10 per cent and is refunded to the royal theaters.

A gloomy picture of the stage in Holland was drawn by the Dutch delegate, Herr Sternheim. His country has no national theater and possesses little dramatic literature. The past decade has witnessed no development and the social as well as the economic conditions of the actors are inadequate.

Jugloslav Theaters Follow Vienna

Interesting details were given by the Jugoslavian representative Strozzi. The three theaters in Agram, Belgrade and Laibach have expanded in all ways and are modeled upon the Vienna Burg Theater. The stage is in close contact with the Ministry of Culture and Education and the Government does everything possible to promote its welfare.

The Bulgarian actress, Manja Tzatschewa, said her country, with only 6,250,000 inhabitants, had 20 theaters, which proved its great interest in the drama. Only the Opera and the People's Theater in Sofia are state concerns and fairly prosperous; the conditions of the other theaters leave much to be desired.

Firmin Gémier spoke at length regarding his project of a world theater; his words were so sincere and convincing that he was overwhelmed with applause. Another much applauded speech was that of Berthold Viertel, one of Germany's leading modern dramatists, on the subject of film and theater. He said in effect that there should not be rivalry; each could learn from the other. The actor, the dramatist and the spoken word could not be substituted and the theater would remain, despite all obstacles, apart from, in addition to and above the cinema.

Russians Refuse to Join

The Russian delegates having refused to enter the International Union unless the statutes provided that it should be composed solely of actors and to defend that class, the International Union of Actors was founded without them.

The following working committee was elected: Emercon (America), Rickelt (Germany), Allard (France), With (Denmark and Scandinavia), Professor Muncinger (Slavonic States), Staerk (Austria). Later, Gustav Rickelt was elected as president of the Union, André Allard as vice-president and Adolf Eisler of Vienna as secretary. The headquarters of the union will be in Vienna. A minimum fee from every member of the various stage organizations will bring the union the sum of 12,000 marks in its first year.

One of the first acts of the newly organized union was to promise support for Firmin Gémier's World Theater project, and it was decided that next May an international festival theater week should be held in Paris, at which Germany, France, England, and other countries of the union should be represented by native plays. M. Gémier expressed his thanks and his delight at the prospect.

INVESTMENT TRUST SECURITIES

STOCKS	Bid	Asked
*Am Fders Tr 7 pf w com	77	79
†Amer Founders Tr 7 pf w c	131	—
Diversified Trust Shares	16⅝	17⅜
Financial Investing	16⅞	18¾
Incorp Investors	108	110
Industrial Trustees Shares	11¼	12
‡Int Sec Tr of Am (no par)	27	—
‡do 7 pf ser A	102½	—
‡do 6 pf new w com	125	127
‡6½s pf ser C w com	140	—
Massachusetts Inv Trust	62¼	63¾
New England Inv Trust	10¼	11
Power & Lt Sec Tr w war	42½	44
United Bankers Oil	12½	13¼
BONDS		
Financial Investing 5s 1930	97⅝	97¾
Int Sec Tr Am 6s ser A 1928	101	—
do 6s ser B 1933	100	102½
do 6s ser C 1943	100	102½
do 5s D 1933	96	98
do 5s E 1943	92½	94½

*New units. †Old units. ‡Ex-dividend.

GEORGIA COTTON MILLS

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 20—Cotton mill's in this vicinity are operating approximately full time. Mills of the State as a whole still are on a curtailed schedule, however. Business continues on a hand-to-mouth basis. Curtailment recently averaged 25 to 35 per cent, reaching 50 per cent in some sections for a brief time.

September 1

Deposits go on interest in our

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Rate of last dividend

4½%

BANK BY MAIL

MALDEN TRUST CO.

94-98 Pleasant Street, Malden

North American Company

COMMON STOCK

Year	*Assets*	*Surplus*
1921	$155,788,657	$32,600,473
1925	632,084,050	119,139,757

Complete information furnished upon request

Listed on the New York Stock Exchange

W. R. BULL & CO.

Incorporated

207 State Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

Telephone Noble 3400

FISK RUBBER SALES IN THIRD QUARTER BELOW 1925 FIGURE

H. T. Dunn, president of the Fisk Rubber Company, states that net sales for the third fiscal quarter, ended July 31, were approximately $21,500,000, and compare with $24,500,000 in the third quarter of 1925. Adding in the $28,417,000 sales for the first half-year, the total volume of the first nine months of the fiscal year which ends Oct. 31, 1926, was $49,917,000 compared with $54,300,000 for the corresponding period last year.

The net profits after all charges for the third quarter, ended July 31 were approximately $1,500,00, equivalent after all dividend charges to $1.37 a share on the 811,827 shares of common stock outstanding. Adding the net profits after all charges of $2,124,593, the net profits after all charges for the first nine months were $3,624,593. The balance after dividend charges for the nine months was equivalent to $3.06 a share on the common stock.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN (Including Texarkana & Fort Smith)

	1926	1925
July gross	$1,940,820	$1,800,543
Bal af taxes	554,017	436,884
7 mos gross	12,760,195	11,951,890
Bal af taxes	3,525,867	2,730,870

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP)—Indications that other railroad interests may be angling for control of the Chicago & Alton are seen in reports that a new banking group has obtained a dominant position in the road's 3½ per cent bonds. The transfer of holdings has taken place while ineffectual efforts were being made to bring the various Alton security owners together on a reorganization plan, and the size of the transaction is said to be large enough to give the new group an important voice in formulating plans for lifting the road's receivership.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD SHIPMENT

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP)—Private dispatches received in Wall Street state that about $30,000,000 in gold from Australia has been shipped to the Federal Reserve Bank, San Francisco, for transfer to the account of the Bank of England at the New York Federal Reserve Bank, in settlement of international balances.

SPENCER LEADS IN TOURNAMENT

Close Competition for Men in Archery Test—Miss Smith Again Wins

BRYN MAWR, Pa., Aug. 20 (Special)—The third day of the annual tournament of the National Archers Association of the United States, which is being held here, gave the gallery a thrilling contest between the four leaders.

At the end of the first day's shooting, A. L. Brush of Cos Cob, Conn., was in the lead by only two points, S. F. Spencer of San Pedro, Calif., being the runnerup.

When the contest opened yesterday morning, Spencer forged ahead and Brush dropped back some. At the same time P. W. Crouch of Newton Center, Mass., the present titleholder, who was able to take fifth place only at the end of the first day's shooting, got into his stride again and at the end of the Double York Round, had a lead of four points over Spencer, with Gen. I. Thord-Gray of Greenwich, Conn., and Brush, following closely.

The Double York Round was completed about the middle of the afternoon and the archers then shot the first American round. During the shooting of this round, Crouch and Spencer both forged ahead of the other two leaders; but at the same time Spencer overcame the four-point lead which Crouch had at the end of the Double York and increased this to about 40 points during the shooting of the first American.

If Spencer can keep up his present form during the shooting this morning, he will be the winner, as the championship will be decided at the end of the American round. General Thord-Gray and Brush, are running close to the two leaders. It is unusual to have four archers contending in a tournament for a championship who are so evenly matched as the four leaders in this tournament.

Miss Dorothy D. Smith of Newton Centre, Mass., defended her title without difficulty and again won the championship.

Today will see the finish of the tournament with the shooting of the second American round and the team shoot. In the evening will occur the annual meeting and the election of officers. The summary:

DOUBLE YORK ROUND

	Hits	Scr
P. W. Crouch, Newton Centre	201	947
S. F. Spencer, San Pedro	192	952
Gen. I. Thord-Gray, Greenwich	195	893
A. L. Brush, Cos Cob	197	879
A. W. Lambert Jr., St. Louis	181	813
A. S. Giles, Pittsburgh	172	804
W. H. Palmer Jr., Wayne, Pa.	178	720
Wallace Bryant, Washington	164	712
R. P. Elmer, Wayne	168	692
G. A. Mang, Buffalo	154	666
James Neild, Greenfield	147	621
W. C. White, Scarsdale	134	558
F. W. Mosher, Camden	131	555
H. S. Taylor, Greenfield	113	551
Rudolph Lagai, Rome	126	504
E. Browning, Devon	123	505
E. Toerge, Greenwich	124	500
Philip Rounsevelle, Pinehurst	115	505
A. E. Shepherdson, Melrose	118	474
C. Hyatt, Scarsdale	110	468
L. C. Smith, Newton Centre	114	460
A. O. Tuttle, St. Petersburg	110	383
N. S. Williams, Albany	90	336
G. W. Guyer, Rome	81	293
H. L. Walker, Chicago	82	288
F. R. Guy, Ossining	70	291
F. W. Van Loon, Wayne	70	284
E. A. Austin, Poughkeepsie	75	279
C. D. Curtis, Pembina	67	289
E. G. Eichorn, Irvington	65	243
L. E. Baril, Wayne	65	217
J. G. Jansen, New York	64	204
A. T. Thayer, Albany	56	210
E. I. Cole, Ossining	53	207
G. E. McClure, Buffalo	55	195
S. T. Baker, Chicago	56	188
C. H. Clippinger, Rome	55	187
W. C. Burkey, Malvern	50	180
T. Croll, Avondale	43	183
G. Kornhauser, Camden	51	175
H. L. Bailey, Elizabeth	56	170
O. L. Hertig, Pittsburgh	51	172
H. Eggleston, Albany	43	175
H. H. Corson, Avondale	41	158
A. L Dewees, Haverford	40	158
J. G. Pratt	43	149
J. H. Hein, Albany	44	128
J. H. Kenagy, Rupert	34	136
J. B. Fontaine, Philadelphia	37	133
R. C. Thurwachter, Syracuse	34	132
P. H. Ball, Deerfield	33	121
I. Kaplin, Wayne	29	123
E. J. Heizer, Essex Falls	34	118
W. Ludden, Rome	31	117
R. Krick, St. Davids	32	90
R. C. Morris, Radnor	22	90
W. H. Rosenberry, Skippack	19	61
A. P. Knight Jr., Rome	10	50
R. Homdequin, Avondale	8	30

DOUBLE NATIONAL ROUND

	Hts	Sco
Miss D. D. Smith, Newton Cen.	132	634
Mrs. Philip Rounsevelle, P'hurst	97	425
Miss V. FitzMaurice, Chicago	101	403
Miss S. M. Ives, Boston	90	363
Miss Clara Sheperdson, Melrose	84	362
Miss Ruth Brewer, Newton Cen	76	332
Miss F. Thord-Gray, Greenwich	70	330
Miss Mae Duff, Jersey City	76	270
Miss Eleanor True, Waban	66	246
Mrs. Clara Herron, Chicago	67	231
Mrs. G. W. Guyer, Rome	61	221
Miss Frances Sullivan, Sp'field	47	183
Miss Mildred Barber, Bryn Mawr	39	149
Miss Elizabeth Elmer, Wayne	35	123
Mrs. Meade, Averbrook	24	82
Miss R. MacKenzie, Greenwich	24	78
Miss Ruth Maule, Miami	22	78
Mrs. Thorne Smith	21	69

DOUBLE COLUMBIA ROUND

	Hts	Sco
Miss D. Smith, Newton Centre	142	842
Miss V. FitzMaurice, Chicago	128	690
Mrs. P. Rounsevelle, Pinehurst	128	668
Miss Mae Duff, Jersey City	126	661
Mrs. Clara Herron, Chicago	117	661
Miss S. M. Ives, Boston	123	643
Miss C. Shepherdson, Melrose	120	556
Miss Lucia Comins, Springfield	117	561
Miss F. Thord-Gray, Grnwch.	116	534
Mrs. G. W. Guyer, Rome	115	509
Miss Ruth Cole, Ossining	111	511
Miss Ruth Brewer, Newton Ctr	101	407
Miss Eleanor True, Waban	97	485
Miss Frances Sullivan, Sprgfield	101	449
Mrs. R. P. Elmer, Wayne	101	449
Miss Ruth Knight, Rome	86	348
Miss Elizabeth Elmer, Wayne	72	324
Miss R. MacKenzie, Greenwich	66	282
Miss Laura Elmer, Wayne	56	258
Miss Ruth Maule, Miami	56	200
Miss Mildred Barber, Bryn Mawr	92	150
Mrs. Thorne Smith	43	109
Mrs. Meade, Overbrook	39	147
Mrs. Betty Wallace, Wayne	34	126
Mrs. E. G. Elton, Wayne	29	103
Miss Honora Wallace, Wayne	10	26
Miss Marion Barker, Bryn Mawr	42	172

FIRST AMERICAN ROUND LEADERS

	Hts	Sco
S. F. Spencer, San Pedro	88	588
A. L. Brush, Cos Cob	90	562
W. H. Palmer Jr., Wayne	83	537
R. P. Elmer, Wayne	86	520
P. W. Crouch, Newton Center	89	517
Gen I. Thord-Gray, Greenwich	86	516
Wallace Bryant, Washington	89	511
A. S. Giles, Pittsburgh	85	515
W. C. White, Scarsdale	88	498
Rudolph Lagai, Rome	88	476
H. S. Taylor, Greenfield	83	475
James Neild, Greenfield	86	474
A. W. Lambert Jr., St. Louis	87	495

WESTERN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Des Moines	73	51	.589
Oklahoma City	73	55	.570
Tulsa	72	57	.558
Denver	66	61	.520
St. Joseph	66	64	.508
Omaha	62	66	.484
Lincoln	53	75	.414
Wichita	47	83	.362

RESULTS THURSDAY

Des Moines 15, Lincoln 7.
Des Mones 6, Lincoln 4.
Denver 6, Omaha 1.
Denver 4, Omaha 2 (7 innings).
Wichita 11, Tulsa 4.
Tulsa 7, Wichita 4 (7 innings).
Oklahoma City at St. Joseph (postponed).

GIRL SWIMS CHESAPEAKE

BLOODY POINT, Md., Aug. 20 (AP)—Miss Ruth Kitchin became the second woman to conquer the tides and winds of Chesapeake Bay when she swam from Annapolis to Bloody Point in 8¾ hours yesterday. The straight-line distance is 9¼ miles, but the swimmer was said to have covered 20 miles because of weather conditions. Miss Lillian Cannon made the crossing last summer.

British Looking for New Golfers

Realize Greatest Need Is a Systematic Method of Development

LONDON, Aug. 20 (AP)—When next United States amateur golfers invade Great Britain, they are likely to be met by a far stronger team of home players than that put into the field during their recent campaign which ended so disastrously for the British.

British golfers frankly admit they are tired of seeing the United States continuously winning the Walker Cup matches and finally capturing the amateur championship, to say nothing of the open: Some of the leaders in the golfing world now think they have found not only the cause of the trouble but the best way of solving it.

The analysts point out that the greatest need of British golf just now is a more systematic method for developing young players. They realize that, the old line of golf defense has been pretty well shattered, the names of the old timers who made such golfing history, they believe, still may have a formidable sound, but they say the bearers of them for the most part are not living up to their old reputations.

A new line of young stars, capable of coming to the country's aid in its hour of golfing distress, is the policy now being urgently proposed. Get after the younger players and encourage them to enter such competitions as the last half of the season affords, is the slogan. County golfing unions are urged to select teams with a leavening of the younger element for intercounty matches, instead of continuing to keep to the old names just for old names' sake.

The belief is expressed that the talent is here and that the chief trouble is that it is not being properly encouraged to get out and hustle in events where it will have a chance to develop by playing against men of established renown or watching them play.

NEW CRAFT GIVEN IMPROVED RATING

Calypso Wins Over the Fantome in 1m. 16s.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 20—An improved rating for today's race in the annual "R" Class sloop sailing series for the Sir Thomas Lipton Cup was given by yachtsmen here to Calypso, the new craft sailed by Dr. Hollis E. Potter, commodore of the Chicago Yacht Club, as a result of its victory in yesterday's contest. Calypso, the flagship of the Chicago club, sailed twice around the six-mile triangular course in a moderate easterly breeze and a short, choppy sea, in 2h. 17m. 24s.

Fantome, another new boat owned by W. S. Faurot, has been heavily favored as a result of its victory in three Richardson Cup observation races within a week. This favorite, however, was brought in second by Keith Prevear, in 1m. 16s. after Calypso.

After Fantome came Nancy, piloted by Samuel Dauchy, commodore of the Columbia Yacht Club of this city. Nancy developed a remarkable burst of speed on the final leg, advancing from fifth place. Mitzi and Ariel, the latter a former Richardson Cup defender, engaged in a luffing match, Mitzie winning fourth place. Sari, Yank and Gossoon finished in the order named. The points for the series stand, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 in the order of the finish.

Commodore Potter's triumph was clean cut. There were no shifts in the breeze or breaks in maneuvering in his favor to discount his accomplishment. Weather conditions were not especially favorable to his boat and decisiveness with which he held the lead after taking it away from Fantome and Ariel on the first leg made his entry an equal favorite with Fantome for the cup and the honor of being sent to Toledo for the international races to be held in September.

A steady, though moderate, easterly breeze was blowing when the eight entries lined up for the start. Harry Rubinkam brought the McClurg entry, Ariel, first over after sailing down the line waiting for the starting gun. Gossoon was immediately on Ariel's stern and all were over within three seconds of the gun.

Skipper Pevear at the stick of Fantime, while last over, had a momentum which enabled him to forge to the front at the very start and he immediately split tacks with the fleet and headed out into the lake. Ariel and Calypso followed and Rubinkam by clever stick work and setting of his mainsail forged ahead of Fantome. Half way out to the first mark Pevear again came about with Ariel following. Potter held to the port tack and it was this decision which won him the race, for when he came about far out into the lake the wind freshened and he got it first. As he came on the starboard tack and headed for the mark Calypso showed a burst of speed and rounded the mark first 25 seconds ahead of Ariel, who maintained second place by forcing Fantome about as it reached the mark. Mitzi, Nancy, Sari and Gossoon rounded in order named and they all broke out balloons in the second leg.

There was no change in the lineup on the next two legs and on the second weather leg Fantome ousted Ariel from second place.

Japan Leads in Davis Cup Tennis

MONTREAL, Que., Aug. 20 (Special)—Displaying better court generalship and superior condition as well as being favored in the under-foot conditions, the Japanese team yesterday afternoon won the first two singles matches in straight sets in the Davis Cup tennis competition against Cuba. The Cubans were handicapped by having to play on grass courts to which they are unaccustomed and they continually slipped as they attempted to meet the prettily placed returns of the Japanese.

Takeichi Harada defeated the Cuban captain, Rogelio Paris, 7—5, 6—0, 6—3, while Sekiwo Tawara won from Dr. Vincente Banet by 9—7, 6—1, 6—2, both matches being very similar. The Cubans made their best showing in the first set of each match, but their efforts tired them and both Paris and Banet were able to win only three games in their last two sets. The Japanese were expected to win and they displayed a decided superiority, but both the losers made some struggles against their stronger opponents.

Banet was especially strong at the net and it was not until he had tired visibly that Tawara was able to make a base line game of their match.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	78	45	.634
Louisville	77	45	.631
Indianapolis	73	51	.589
Toledo	60	57	.513
Kansas City	59	65	.476
St. Paul	58	65	.472
Minneapolis	53	68	.433
Columbus	30	91	.248

RESULTS THURSDAY

Kansas City 8, Toledo 3.
Kansas City 7, Toledo 2.
St. Paul 5, Louisville 2.
Columbus 6, Milwaukee 5.

EIGHT LEFT IN WOMEN'S SINGLES

Battles for the Tennis Title of the U. S. Assume a Critical Stage

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 20—With all but one of the brackets filled by a star of sufficient reputation to warrant seeding, the battles for the thirty-ninth annual women's tennis championship of the United States will assume a critical stage this afternoon, on the stadium courts at Forest Hills.

The place of the only leading absentee, the present champion, Miss Helen N. Wills, will be occupied by the only survivor of the Boston section, Miss Margaret Blake, although another New Englander by adoption, Mrs. Alfred H. Chapin Jr. of Springfield, Mass., formerly Miss Charlotte Hosmer of California, is also among the eight survivors.

The matches this afternoon will bring Miss Blake against Miss Martha Bayard of Short Hills, N. J., though well known in Boston as the doubles partner of Miss Katherine L. Gardner. Miss Elizabeth M. Ryan will meet her doubles partner, Miss Eleanor Goss of New York, Miss Mary K. Browne will have Miss Penelope W. Anderson of Richmond, Va., for an opponent, and Mrs. F. I. Mallory and Mrs. Chapin will round out the list.

Every match in which a leading player was engaged was one-sided yesterday, the player of greater reputation coming through easily. Miss Browne did not lose a game to Mrs. Theodore F. Sohst of Forest Hills; Mrs. Mallory overwhelmed Miss Alice Francis of Orange, N. J., former United States indoor girls champion, 6—1, 6—0; while Miss Ryan, meeting an unknown in ranking circles in the person of Miss Mary Heaton of Greenwich, Conn., lost only two games, both in the first set, to win at 6—2, 6—0.

Seeded teams also triumphed in the doubles, all four reaching the round before the semifinals in straight sets. The hardest battle was staged when Mrs. Mallory and Mrs. Benjamin E. Cole 2nd, of North Andover, Mass., just managed to take both sets of their match from Miss Anderson and Miss Bayard, 6—4, 8—6. Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris and Mrs. Bernard F. Stenz also made a good struggle before Miss Browne and Mrs. Chapin disposed of them at 6—3, 6—2.

The rain forced the tournament over a day, so that it was announced yesterday that the semifinal round will be played on Saturday and the finals on Monday, Aug. 23. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S TENNIS SINGLES—Third Round

Miss Elizabeth M. Ryan, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Miss Mary Heaton, Greenwich, Conn., 6—2, 6—0.

Miss Eleanor Goss, New York, defeated Mrs. Clifford E. Lockhorn, Mamaroneck, N. Y., 6—3, 6—2.

Miss Mary K. Browne, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Mrs. Theodore F. Sohst, New York, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Penelope W. Anderson, Richmond, Va., defeated Mrs. H. D. Roeser, New York, 9—7, 5—7, 6—4.

Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory, New York, defeated Miss Alice Francis, Orange, N. J., 6—1, 6—0.

Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, Mass., defeated Mrs. George W. Wightman, Boston, 6—4, 6—4.

DOUBLES—First Round

Mrs. F. I. Mallory and Mrs. B. E. Cole 2d defeated Mrs. J. C. Brush and Mrs. Edwin Duble, 6—2, 6—2.

Mrs. A. H. Chapman and Mrs. Edward T. Raymond defeated Mrs. J. E. Bailey and Mrs. G. C. Stanwix, 6—3, 6—0.

Mrs. H. T. Eaton and Mrs. B. Bronson defeated Mrs. A. M. Duncan and Miss Sara Wright, 6—2, 6—0.

Miss Penelope W. Anderson and Miss Martha Bayard defeated Miss Jeannette Chappell and Mrs. W. H. Pritchard, 6—2, 6—0.

Second Round

Miss Elizabeth M. Ryan and Miss Eleanor Goss won from Mrs. Robert LeRoy and Mrs. T. H. Sohst, by default.

Mrs. F. M. Letson and Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. P. B. Hawk and Miss Rosamond Newton, 6—3, 6—2.

Mrs. G. W. Wightman and Miss Eleanora Sears defeated Mrs. DeForest Candee and Mrs. S. F. Weaver, 6—1, 6—3.

Miss Alice Francis and Mrs. H. D. Roeser defeated Mrs. Chapman and Mrs. Raymond, 6—1, 6—3.

Miss Mary K. Browne and Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr. defeated Mrs. L. G. Morris and Mrs. B. F. Stenz, 6—3, 6—2.

Miss Eleanor Cottman and Miss Mildred McC. Willard defeated Mrs. H. T. Eaton and Mrs. B. Bronson, 6—3, 6—4.

Mrs. F. I. Mallory and Mrs. B. E. Cole 2d defeated Miss Penelope W. Anderson and Miss Martha Bayard, 6—4, 8—6.

Miss Dorothy Andrus and Miss Anne Page defeated Miss Margaret Blake and Miss Grace Bristed, 5—7, 7—5, 6—0.

INTERSECTIONAL TENNIS TOURNEY

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 20—First-round battles in the intersectional team championship tournament of the United States Lawn Tennis Association were to be completed at the Chicago Town and Tennis Club here today with two singles and a doubles contest between the representatives of the Missouri Valley Division and the California Section. W. D. Brown and H. E. Coggeshall play for the former, C. W. Holman, James M. Davies and Philip F. Neer for the latter.

New York entered the semifinal bracket by defeating the Middle Atlantic team, while New England also survived by eliminating the Philippine Island contingent. Both victors swept three matches.

Doubles winners in both brackets encountered difficulty. Arnold W. Jones and W. W. Ingraham of Providence, R. I., playing for New England, were forced to three sets by Raphael Gonzales and Guillermo Aragon of the Islands. The count was 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Vincent Richards and F. T. Hunter of New York also had trouble, the match going to a score of 7—5, 8—6. C. A. Smith and Edmund Jacobs of Baltimore played a steady brand of doubles and gained when they concentrated on Hunter at the net.

The hard service and the severe volleying of Richards, however, proved the decisive factor.

The title defending western team of L. E. Williams, G. M. Lott Jr. and John F. Hennessy, drew a bye for the first round. The summary:

SINGLES—First Round

Vincent Richards, New York, defeated Edmund Jacobs, Baltimore, 6—2, 6—2.

F. T. Hunter, New York, defeated C. A. Smith, Baltimore, 6—4, 6—2.

Arnold W. Jones, Providence, defeated Guillermo Aragon, Philippines, 6—3, 6—2.

W. W. Ingraham, Providence, defeated Raphael Gonzales, Philippines, 6—1, 6—1.

DOUBLES—First Round

Vincent Richards and F. T. Hunter, New York, defeated Edmund Jacobs and C. A. Smith, Baltimore, 7—5, 8—6.

Arnold W. Jones and W. W. Ingraham, New England, defeated Guillermo Aragon and Raphael Gonzales, Philippines, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toronto	81	49	.623
Baltimore	78	48	.619
Newark	78	50	.609
Buffalo	75	55	.577
Rochester	65	65	.500
Jersey City	59	68	.465
Syracuse	48	80	.375
Reading	28	98	.222

RESULTS THURSDAY

Toronto 5, Newark 1.
Jersey City 2, Buffalo 0.
Rochester 5, Reading 1.
Syracuse at Baltimore (postponed).

Kynaston Reaches Tennis Semifinal

Faces Tilden—Chapin Meets B. I. C. Norton in Other Section

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 20 (Special)—William T. Tilden 2d., champion of the United States vs. Percy L. Kynaston, New York, and Alfred H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, vs. Brian I. C. Norton, San Diego and formerly of South Africa and Oxford University, is the schedule for today in the annual invitation men's singles tennis tournament of the Meadow Club here and the winners will meet in the final round for the handsome trophy.

Yesterday was a very busy day for the contestants as several matches were played in the men's doubles and mixed doubles as well as two rounds of the singles.

Most of the matches came out much as expected yesterday, one of the two which furnished the most surprise being the fourth-round match in which Kynaston defeated Watson M. Washburn, New York, former intercollegiate champion and Davis Cup player, 9—7, 2—6, 6—4. Better staying power really gave Kynaston the victory.

Coming as this did after Washburn had eliminated Cranston W. Holman of Leland Stanford University, one of the seeded players in the first upset of the day, it was most unexpected. Washburn defeated Holman by making good use of his much greater experience and better generalship. This match went three sets, the first and last of which went to deuce.

Tilden again gave a fine exhibition of his skill and he appears to be reaching top form. He disposed of Lewis N. White of Austin, Tex., 6—1, 6—4, without being hard pressed. The summary:

MEADOW CLUB INVITATION MEN'S TENNIS SINGLES—Third Round

Lewis N. White, Austin, Tex., defeated Kenneth Appel, New York, 6—3, 4—6, 8—6.

Watson M. Washburn, New York, defeated Cranston W. Holman, Leland Stanford University, 5—7, 6—1, 8—6.

Percy L. Kynaston, New York, defeated Frank X. Shields, New York, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

Brian I. C. Norton, San Diego, defeated Edward B. Feibleman, New York, 6—2, 6—4.

Fourth Round

William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated Lewis N. White, Austin, Tex., 6—1, 6—4.

Percy L. Kynaston, New York, defeated Watson M. Washburn, New York, 9—7, 2—6, 6—4.

Brian I. C. Norton, San Diego, defeated Dr. George T. King, New York, 8—6, 6—1.

Alfred H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, defeated Jerome Lang, New York, 6—3, 6—8, 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

Manuel Llano and J. R. Stockton defeated H. Lawrence and Samuel Fitch, 6—3, 6—4.

William M. Johnston and A. H. Chapin Jr. defeated Jack Wright and Manual Rainville, 6—4, 6—2.

William T. Tilden 2d and Dr. George T. King defeated W. Arnett and Frank X. Shields, 6—2, 6—1.

E. H. Hooker and H. H. Stebbins defeated E. M. Jonklaas and T. S. Mathews, 2—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Philip Lenhart and E. Pratt defeated L. Vandevanter and J. McKeon, 6—4, 6—3.

Maurice Bayon and Sidney B. Wood won from M. H. Storm and Arthur Benedict by default.

Lewis N. White and Louis A. Thalheimer defeated F. Broadhurst and C. Gray, 6—4, 6—1.

W. S. deRham and H. Clark won from D. Stevenson and H. Berry by default.

Brian I. C. Norton and Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated Donald S. Strachan and Harold Lange, 6—1, 6—2.

Henry L. Johnson Jr. and Malcolm T. Hill defeated Louis B. Dailey Jr. and Fred C. Baggs, 12—10, 6—4.

S. Howard Voshell and Elliot H. Bizen defeated Thomas McGlynn and Park Cummings, 4—6, 6—3, 7—5.

Second Round

L. N. White and L. A. Thalheimer defeated W. S. deRham and H. Clark, 6—2, 6—1.

W. T. Tilden 2d and Dr. G. T. King defeated E. H. Hooker and H. H. Stebbins, 6—0, 6—1.

Frederic Mercur and Neil Sullivan defeated Philip Lenhart and E. Pratt, 6—3, 6—1.

C. W. Holman and L. E. Ogden defeated Manuel Llano and J. R. Stockton, 6—3, 6—4.

W. M. Johnston and A. H. Chapin Jr. defeated Wilbur Allison and John Barr, 6—1, 6—3.

H. L. Johnson and M. T. Hill defeated S. H. Voshell and E. H. Binzen, 4—6, 11—9, 6—4.

B. I. C. Norton and Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated S. P. Wood and Maurice Bayon, 8—6, 4—6, 6—3.

Third Round

W. T. Tilden 2d and Dr. G. T. King defeated Frederic Mercur and Neil Sullivan 7—5, 6—4.

MIXED DOUBLES—First Round

Mrs. F. Willis and M. Arnett won from Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle by default.

Miss L. Bailey and G. Patterson Jr. defeated Miss Sally Simmons and P Cummings, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

Miss Polly Potter and P. Lenhart defeated Miss Eleanor Langley and Eban Whitman, 6—3, 6—4.

Mrs. Ursula Turning and J. Lawrence defeated Mrs. Thayer and C. N. Ladd, 6—2, 6—0.

Mrs. J. M. Robertson and M. Llano won from Miss G. Clendin and S. Stearns by default.

Second Round

Miss Mildred Lee and B. I. C. Norton won from Miss L. Muriel and M. H. Storm, by default.

Miss Catherine Todd and L. N. White won from Mrs. Arthur Neezer and Arthur Benedict, by default.

Miss Constance Fox and E. W. Feibleman won from Miss H. Stevenson and D. Stevenson, by default.

Mrs. T. Robertson and Manuel Llano defeated Miss Bailey and G. Patterson, 6—3, 6—3.

Miss K. Fox and L. E. Ogden defeated Miss T. Robertson and P. Whitehead, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.

Miss G. Fox and C. W. Holman won from Miss H. Baldwin and J. Yetter, by default.

Miss Grace Bristed and W. M. Washburn won from Mrs. Eben Yates and H. Harrison, by default.

Miss Rawlins and K. Appel defeated Mrs. W. W. Hopping and L. Vandeventer, 6—4, 6—3.

LAWN BOWLING PLAY IN TORONTO NEARS END

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 20 (Special)—The thirty-fourth annual dominion lawn bowling tournament was practically concluded yesterday with only the semifinals and finals in the open doubles and open singles to be played today. There were three rink events, two doubles and one singles competitions, and 112 rinks started on Monday afternoon. In the main event W. Hogarth of St. Matthews of this city, defeated Dr. Killorans, Rusolme Rink, 26 to 11, this being the second year that these two rinks have met in the final, Hogarth winning last year also. This gives St. Matthews three wins in six years. In the Ontario trophy A. Laing of Windsor, defeated H. Harty of London, 26 to 15, while in the Toronto trophy event, D. R. Gourlay of the Toronto Canoe Club, won from H. G. Sallisbury, St. Matthews, 21 to 9.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	84	52	.618
Oakland	73	60	.549
Sacramento	71	66	.518
Missions	67	68	.496
Seattle	65	73	.471
Hollywood	65	74	.468
Portland	62	75	.453
San Francisco	60	79	.432

RESULTS THURSDAY

Los Angeles 5, Missions 2.
Missions 6, Los Angeles 2.
San Francisco 3, Hollywood 1.
Portland 6, Seattle 5.
Seattle 2, Portland 1.
Sacramento 4, Oakland 1.

LANCASHIRE IS NEAR THE LEAD

Great Battle for Cricket Supremacy Is Expected in Next Week or So

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 20—While the main cricket interest in this country has centered on recent days round the great match at the Oval, which gave England its long-waited victory in the test series, Lancashire has brought a fresh sparkle into the intercounty championship by raising its percentage very close to that of the leader, Yorkshire.

The champions with 75 per cent hold a lead of only 1.67 and a great fight for supremacy may be expected between the two northern rivals in the next week or so when, with no more representative games to deprive them the services of their best players, they will be free to concentrate on the quest for the title. Lancashire last became county champion in 1904.

No other teams appear to be in the running for the honor, as third on the list is Kent which can show only 66.4 per cent, and Middlesex, Hampshire and Nottinghamshire which follow in the order named have between six and 10 points fewer.

Lancashire made a remarkable rally to turn a prospective defeat into victory by 97 runs over Hampshire at Bournemouth. The northerners were dismissed on the first innings for 89 and things looked black for them when Hampshire responded with 214. But the visitors atoned for the initial failure by scoring 271 and with their bowlers suddenly striking form skitted out their opponents at the second attempt for an insignificant total of 49.

The most successful of their "trundlers" was J. H. Iddon, a young left hander. He played a big part also in the defeat of Worcestershire by an innings and 96 in a previous game. Scores then were Worcestershire 232 and 111, Lancashire 439 for eight wickets declared.

Worcestershire, the bottom team in the standing provided Yorkshire with a very simple win by an innings and 28 runs. Complete suspension of play at Bradford on the second day left the champions little time in which to force a victory, but their spin bowlers completely dominated the concluding stages of the match and the visitors were dismissed for 124—35 more than the first innings had yielded. The winners hit 241 for five wickets declared.

The Yorkshiremen badly needed that victory because in a previous game against Northamptonshire they had been deprived of success by rain and the award of only three points for a first innings lead pulled down their percentage. Northamptonshire scored 126 and 6 for no wickets, Yorkshire 177.

The sporting action by Gloucestershire, which team batted in the rain so the game could be finished, enabled the Nottinghamshire players to gain a well merited victory by 224 runs (scores Notts 155 and 229 for six declared. Gloucestershire 128 and 102) and they followed it up by a 50 runs victory over Derbyshire.

Notts batted well in the first innings which produced 301 for eight declared, but poorly in the second for 73. The losers were obliged to bat on a rain-spoiled wicket and the last day were put out for 193 and 131. Glamorganshire's descent from the high level attained by chance and maintained by stout-hearted play, was accelerated by the defeat of six wickets at the hands of Northamptonshire.

At Cardiff, as in most other places, scoring ruled low. The Welshmen hit 140 and 122, Northamptonshire 149 and 117 for four wickets. V. W. C. Jupp, who on paper has a more impressive record this season than any other amateur, justified the statistics by knocking up 56 and 35 not out and capturing eight wickets for less than 13 runs apiece.

Gloucestershire's decline was reflected in the standing by a drop to last place but one and was emphasized by the failure to score 170 runs necessary for victory against Surrey the last day at Cheltenham. The visitors, who were without J. B. Hobbs and Herbert Sutcliffe, scored 198 and 171 against Gloucestershire's 200 and 72 and so won by 97 runs.

Despite the brilliant batting by G. B. F. Rudd for his first "century" in county cricket, Leicestershire could not stave off defeat by Essex. The margin of victory was five wickets, scores Essex 300 and 130 for five, Leicestershire 142 and 287.

Kent's rise to third place in the table this week is due to a win by 10 wickets over Somersetshire at Taunton. Its scoring was on the high side of Somerset's two ventures yielding 212 and 279, Kent's 397 and 98 for no wickets.

All the other county games played since last week's cable were uncompleted at the end of three days and in each case the team with a lead on the first innings gets three point. Scores: Middlesex 165 and 435 for nine wickets declared; Warwickshire 371 and 175 for five. Surrey 192 and 191; Somersetshire 103 and 80 for five. Hampshire 416 and 188 for nine, Middlesex 257. Leicestershire 287 and 220 for five declared; Sussex 220 and 116 for three. Essex 280 and 191 for two declared; Derbyshire 156 and 67 for one wicket.

PICK-UPS

BROOKLYN has had a difficult time winning games against the St. Louis Cardinals this year. The Cardinals have won eight straight games from the Superbas in their dual series games, and in all have won 14 games out of 20. Sherdel has beaten the Superbas six times and lost to them only once, when he was knocked out of the box.

The return to form of the Philadelphia Athletics is interesting. When going strong the Athletics cannot be stopped, but when they are poor they are very poor. For three or four years now, Manager Connie Mack has failed to get together a team that could win consistently all season or even half a season. However, the Athletics may at least be able to cut down some of the Yankees' margin, while they are in a winning spurt. It will be remembered also that Connie Mack's team has won 10 of its 15 games against the Yankees this year Washington and Detroit in order are the next hardest clubs for the Yankees.

The Philadelphia Athletics have won 11 of their last 14 games, including Thursday's. If they can win as many of their next 14 and if New York loses as many of its next 14 as it did its last 14, the Athletics will be only three games behind the leaders. What has happened once may happen again; but will the Athletics hold up their pace and will the Yankees continue to lose at their present rate? It is more than possible that the Athletics will maintain a fast pace right up to the finish, but it was far from probable that the Yankees will fall down again as badly as they have in the last two weeks.

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Three World Marks Made at Wakefield

Sergeants French and Lach, U. S. Marine Corps, Shoot Brilliantly

WAKEFIELD, Mass., Aug. 20 (Special)—Sergt. A. S. French and Sergt. L. Lach, both members of the United States Marine Corps, are holders of new world's rifle records today as the result of their remarkable shooting in the United Services of New England annual tournament on the Camp Curtis Guild rifle range yesterday. French holds two and Lach one.

Sergeant French did his best shooting at the 200 and 300-yard ranges in the National Rifle Association rapid-fire match. In these events he shot six consecutive "possibles." Four of them were made at 200 yards and the other two at 300 yards. This gave Sergeant French a total score of 100 for the championship in match No. 24, which is for aggregate scores at 200 and 300 yards. The best previous record was 99 made by Private B. Franson at Camp Penn, O., last year. This match is made up of the aggregate scores for matches No. 21 and 22.

Sergeant French's other record was made in the 300-yard rapid fire, when, after tying with Corp. S. Waggoner, also of the marine corps, with a possible, he won the event by shooting another possible while Corporal Waggoner had a 39 for his second try.

Sergeant Lach's record was made in the No. 21 match which is at 200 yards rapid fire At the end of the regular round nine of the contestants were tied with possibles. This necessitated the shootoff and on the first of these Sergeants Lach and French and Lieut. R. T. Presnell, also of the marines, again made possibles; while Sergt. H. L. Nason, Sergt.-Maj. L. P. Cartier and Capt. J. Lipenhart, all of the marine corps, and Mechanic's Mate E. C. Edgar and Chief Storekeeper H. E. Jenkins, both of the United States Navy and Corp. O. J. Tobey of the marine corps, the others who had tied in the regular round, missed possibles and were eliminated. In the second shootoff Sergeants Lach and French again made possibles, while Lieutenant Presnell dropped out with a 46. On the third shootoff Sergeant Lach again made a possible while Sergeant French missed.

W. E. Knight of the Worcester Pistol and Revolver Club won the N. R. A. Civilian Club Members' match at 200 and 600 yards slow fire with 93, R. L. Clapp, Waltham Pistol and Revolver Club and W. J. Murphy, Middlesex Rifle Club, tying for second with 92 each. Waltham R. & P. Club won the N. R. A. civilian interclub match for four-man teams with 352.

LOSARA HAS CLOSE CALL IN TITLE RACE

Wins Express Cruiser Honors Championship in 3h. 7m.

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., Aug. 20 (AP)—Losara, L. H. Racke's entry from Milford, Conn., won the express cruiser championship of the United States yesterday, by finishing the second leg of the race from Sachems Head, Conn., to the gold-cup regatta course in Manhasset Bay off Port Washington in the corrected time of 3h. 7m. The distance was 63 statue miles.

H. R. Lewis' Llenroc II, from Boston, was second; Bobolou, Robert B. Seward's entry from Sachems Head, third; M. S. Cornell's Harpoon, from Middletown, Conn., fourth, and the Frances E, from East Haddam, Conn., last.

Another preliminary for the gold-cup regatta will be the race today for the long-distance cruiser championship of North America, which will be run to Bridgeport, Conn., and return. Horace E. Dodge's contingent of boats, for the gold-cup race arrived here yesterday from Detroit on a special train and were running over the course today. It also was announced that Walter P. Chrysler's Miss Frolic will be on the course by race time.

Schooner Advance Wins an Astor Cup

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 20 (AP)—The Advance, owned by John S. Lawrence of Boston, was the winner in the schooner class in the Astor Cup races sailed off this port yesterday. The Carolina, owned by George S. Nichols, commodore of the New York Yacht Club, finished first in the sloop class.

The corrected time of the Advance for the 38-mile course was 3h. 46m. 30s. Second place went to Pleione, owned by J. W. Sentry, whose time was 3h. 57m. 27s, while H. P. Whitney's Vanitie finished third in 3h. 53m. 9s. Fifteen schooners started.

In the sloop class the Carolina led a field of nine starters to the finish line in 3h. 44m. 34s. Nimbus, owned by E. P. Alker, was second with a corrected time of 3h. 53m. 6s., while third place went to Lena, owned by O. M. Reid, whose time was 4h. 4m. 28s.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	74	45	.622
Cleveland	65	54	.546
Philadelphia	65	54	.546
Detroit	60	57	.513
Washington	59	56	.513
Chicago	58	59	.496
St. Louis	50	69	.420
Boston	42	79	.347

RESULTS THURSDAY

Boston 1, Chicago 0.
Philadelphia 9, Detroit 1.

GAMES FRIDAY

Chicago at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia (2 games).
St. Louis at New York.
Cleveland at Washington.

BOSTON WINS FIFTH STRAIGHT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	x	1	5	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1

Batteries—Wingfield and Gaston; Thomas, Connally and Crouse. Losing pitcher—Thomas. Umpires—McGowan, Connally and Rowland. Time—1h. 20m.

ATHLETICS TIE FOR SECOND

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	1	1	0	2	0	4	1	x	9	10	0
Detroit	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1

Batteries—Gray, Willis and Cochrane; Stoner, Smith and Bassler. Winning pitcher—Gray. Losing pitcher—Stoner. Umpires—Evans and Owens. Time—2h.

SLOCUM TO REFEREE

NEW YORK, Aug. 20—Henry W. Slocum, United States singles champion in 1888 and 1889 and the second player to win that title, and president of the national association in 1892 and 1893, has been selected as referee for the Davis Cup interzone final and has accepted to act in that capacity at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Mills, L. I., at the end of the month.

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DAVIS CUP TEAM FOR 1926 NAMED

Same Players That Defended the Trophy Last Year Are Chosen

NEW YORK, Aug. 20—William T. Tilden 2d, William M. Johnston, Vincent Richards and R. Norris Williams 2d, were appointed members of the United States Davis Cup team for 1926 at a meeting of the Davis Cup selection committee. These four players, the same combination which successfully defended the international tennis team trophy last year, will defend the Davis Cup in the challenge round matches at the Germantown Cricket Club on Sept. 9, 10 and 11 against one of the three teams still contesting for the right to challenge, these nations being France, Japan and Cuba.

R. Norris Williams 2d, of Philadelphia, who has acted as captain of the U. S. L. T. A. Davis Cup squad this season, was officially appointed captain of the defending team. Edward G. Chandler and Alfred H. Chapin Jr. were also invited to report with the above named members of the team at the Germantown Cricket Club on or about Sept. 6 for the purpose of practicing with the American cup defenders. Formal notification of his selection as referee of the challenge round tie has also been forwarded to Julian S. Myrick, chairman of the Davis Cup committee. The selection of the American team was made in accordance with a resolution adopted at the annual meeting of the U. S. L. T. A. a year ago which requested the committee to select the cup defending quartet 21 days in advance of the first day of the challenge round play. Under the Davis Cup regulations which govern the international contest, it is not necessary to name a team until 10 days before the date fixed for the commencement of the tie. Regulation 23, paragraph A, reads as follows:

"Each competing nation shall at least 10 days before the date fixed for the commencement of a tie, or on the day following the completion of a preceding tie, whichever date shall be the later, nominate to the committee of management and to the Lawn Tennis Association or corresponding organization of the opposing nation, or the captain of the opposing team, not more than four players to represent it in such forthcoming tie, without necessarily specifying who shall play in singles and doubles, and different players may be nominated by a nation for each tie."

Paragraphs B and C of the same regulation states that it is not necessary to give notice of the actual playing selections until 24 hours before the commencement of play. These paragraphs read as follows:

B. "Each captain shall, 24 hours before the time fixed for the commencement of play in each contest, give notice of the composition of his team to the referee and the opposing captain, and his team shall be selected from the players previously nominated for the tie. Such selection by the captain, however, may be varied by him before the commencement of play.

C. "The referee may sanction the substitution of another of the players nominated by a nation for any tie in the place of any player who, in the opinion of the referee, is incapacitated by illness, accident, or other unavoidable hindrance; but in the case of the second singles contest, such substitute shall not be the player who has already competed in the singles contest."

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	63	47	.573
St. Louis	66	50	.569
Cincinnati	65	51	.560
Chicago	60	55	.522
New York	58	55	.513
Brooklyn	55	63	.466
Boston	47	67	.412
Philadelphia	43	69	.384

RESULTS THURSDAY

Philadelphia 3, Pittsburgh 1.
Pittsburgh 4, Philadelphia 0.
Chicago 2, New York 1.
St. Louis 6, Brooklyn 2.

GAMES FRIDAY

Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.

PITTSBURGH DIVIDES TWO

First Game

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	7	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	7	0

Batteries—Carlson and Wilson; Aldridge, Songer and Smith. Losing pitcher—Songer. Umpires—Sweeney, O'Day and Pfirman. Time—2h. 6m.

Second Game

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	x	4	7	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1

Batteries—Yde and Gooch; Ulrich and Wilson. Umpires—O'Day, Sweeney and Pfirman. Time—1h. 40m.

CARDINALS CLOSE TO LEAD

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	1	x	6	14	1
Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	3

Batteries—Sherdel and O'Farrell; Barnes, Petty and DeBerry. Losing pitcher—Barnes. Umpires—Hart, Wilson and Rigler. Time—1h. 59m.

CUBS WIN ON FOUR HITS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	x	2	4	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	10	0

Batteries—Blake and Hartnett; Greenfield, Scott and Snyder, McMullen. Losing pitcher—Greenfield. Umpires—Quigley, Moran and Reardon. Time—1h. 35m.

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Swims 100-Meter Backstroke in 1m. 12 1-5s.—Another Record Is Tied

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 20—(Special)—One world record was broken and another tied in the third final of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States Swimming meet here last night. Walter Laufer of Cincinnati took one second off the record held by Warren Kealoha in the 100-meter backstroke. Laufer swimming an exhibition race made the distance in 1m. 12 1-5s. Miss Agnes Geraghty of New York City equaled the world's record in the 100-meter breaststroke, swimming the distance in 1m. 35 1-5s.

In the United States junior championship for women, 100-yard backstroke, Miss Borghilde Johannsen of Detroit won from Miss Marjorie Vandiver of the same city and Miss Virginia Weiss of Indianapolis was third. The time was 1m. 30 4-5s. This event was the closest of any during the three nights. The first three swimmers were within five feet of each other at the finish.

Miss Dorothy Moore of Indianapolis gave the local fans a thrill when she won the Middle States open championship for women in the 100-meter freestyle in which Miss Johannsen of Detroit was second and Miss Regina Ries, Indianapolis, third. Miss Ries swam in three successive races for women and placed third in each one.

Miss Ethel McGary of New York, who broke the record in the 880-yard freestyle the first night, failed to lower the 440-yard time, but led her nearest contestant by 75-yards. John Dithmer of Indianapolis lost to Samuel Shields of Louisville, Ky., in the 440-yard freestyle for Kentucky-Indiana men in a spectacular race. John Moore, Indianapolis, defeated Charles Kane of Lima, O., in the Middle States 100-meter freestyle for men.

The 1926 meet was the most successful ever staged here. The largest crowd to witness a swimming meet in Indianapolis was on hand. The meet was supported by gate receipts alone.

AMERICAN YACHT IS GIVEN SECOND PLACE

PLYMOUTH, Eng., Aug. 20 (AP)—The American yacht Primrose IV of Boston has been placed second in the 600-mile ocean race from Cowes around Fastnet Rock to Plymouth. The Primrose finished fourth, but benefited by her time allowance of 28h. 20m.

The winner of the race was the Ilex, of the Royal Engineers Yacht Club, Chatham, with the yacht Saladin third.

The scratch boat Halloween led all the way, reaching Plymouth 12 hours ahead of the Ilex, which won on her time allowance. The Ilex narrowly escaped losing a member of her crew in the fierce seas during a storm as she approached the English coast, but the yachtsman held grimly to the end of the mainsheet and was hauled aboard.

Halloween allowed the Ilex about 18 hours handicap.

Primrose IV is owned by L. Lothrop Ames Jr., she is a 49-foot schooner and was manned by Mr. Ames, Nicholas Biddle Jr. of New York, Joseph Roby of Rochester, N. Y., and Reginald Bishop of New York, with Francis M. Gardiner as skipper.

SWEETSER TO RETURN AUGUST 28

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 20 (AP)—Jess W. Sweetser of New York, the British amateur golf champion, plans to leave the Muskoka Lakes district, where he has been summering, for Asheville, N. C., on Aug. 28. He will not compete in the United States amateur championship tournament, which starts on Sept. 13.

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JAPAN REVIEWS HOUSE OF PEERS

Active Share of Viscount Inouye in Politics Is Sharply Denounced

TOKYO (Special Correspondence)—Inclusion of Viscount Inouye, member of the majority bloc in the House of Peers, in the slightly reorganized Wakatsuki Ministry has roused anew the storm of public indignation against active participation in politics by the upper house. Both Viscount Inouye and his "party," the Kenkyukai, have publicly announced that he is participating in the Government as an individual and not as a member of the Kenkyukai, but the public is not so unsophisticated as to fail to realize that the post would never have been offered him had he been an independent member of the upper house.

There is a widespread and genuine although in hundreds of cases unintelligent movement in Japan for popular party government as practiced in England. From time to time the cables to America tell of a gain made in this movement. Such gains are worth recording, of course, but until the fundamental obstacles to true party government in Japan are removed they can be no more than surface advances. One of these fundamental obstacles is the constitutional position and powers of the House of Peers, which is brought into the forefront by Viscount Inouye's appointment.

House of Peers Unpopular

The framer of Japan's Constitution, Prince Ito, designed the House of Peers as a check on the Lower House. As long as it confines itself to this function there is no objection from the Japanese public. The political evolution of the Upper House has been such, however, that it is an active factor in party politics, and it is this which rouses the storm of indignation.

Save for the right of prior debate on the budget, the House of Representatives has no right or privilege that is not shared equally by the House of Peers. The Lower House can be dissolved; the Upper cannot. Moreover, a majority of the House of Peers must always be composed of hereditary members and members appointed by the Throne for life. The tremendous power wielded by this little group is at once apparent, for it can wreck any government and cannot itself be wrecked except by a change in the Constitution, which is impossible under the regency.

The Real Rulers

When Prince Ito drafted the Constitution in reply to insistent public demand the little group of Samurai-statesmen, most of them of comparatively lowly origin, who had brought about the overthrow of Tokugawa Shogunate, were all-powerful. The old feudal lords had been given titles that were largely meaningless, and so were incorporated into the hereditary members of the Upper House. The real rulers were these Samurai-statesmen, acting through the House of Peers and the Throne. The Japanese Government was in fact, but not in appearance, an oligarchy. Because of the personal worth of these men, the Empire was given one of the strongest and most efficient Governments the world has known.

Those men are gone. The political parties, always held in subjection by them, have gained steadily in power. Realizing the danger of a hostile House of Peers, the party leaders gradually won the blocs in the Upper House over to co-operation with the political parties. That worked well, too, for the time being, but it was only natural that the Peers came to realize their own power and to assert it.

This is the situation today. Public opinion is powerful in the United States, but in Japan is of comparatively little importance, being blocked on every side by just such legal obstacles as that of the House of Peers which has been outlined. Until these fundamental changes are made, it is impossible for genuine party government to make any headway in Japan save by the sufferance of the very institutions which it would destroy if victorious.

STATUS OF CANADIAN TEACHER IMPROVED

HALIFAX, N. S. (Special Correspondence)—Dr. R. E. Howe of Westmount, Quebec, retiring president of the Canadian Teachers' Federation, says that the status of the teacher in this country is infinitely better than that of 10 or 15 years ago. This improvement he attributes to the fact that teachers are better paid than they were a decade ago.

The Canadian Teachers' Federation conference has just closed at Charlottetown, P. E. I., when delegates representing 25,000 teachers in all parts of Canada were present. One of the foremost aims of the organization is to establish a national, instead of a sectional outlook in Canada.

AMERICAN AVIATOR TO ATTEMPT ANDES

ANTOFAGASTA, Chile, Aug. 19 (AP)—Lieut. James H. Doolittle, an American aviator, on a flight from Santiago to La Paz, Bolivia, has landed here. The distance to be flown is about 1600 miles. Antofagasta is 700 miles from Santiago.

On his next jump, in his small Curtiss one-seater machine, Lieutenant Doolittle will cross the Andes mountains, which rise to an altitude of 15,000 feet.

WORKERS' PARTY ACTIVE

CHICAGO, Ill., (AP)—The central committee of the Workers' (communist) Party has announced that the party will have Congressional candidates in approximately fifty districts and candidates for state offices in 10 states. Where farmer-labor parties have organized and have tickets left in the field, they will be supported. Prohibition is condemned. Recognition of the Russian Soviet Government is demanded.

PHILIPPINE LIBERTY DEMAND SPREADING

Thompson Party in Southern Islands Meets It There

TAGBILARAN, Island of Bohol, P. I., Aug. 20 (AP)—Motoring 150 miles through this island in the southern group of the Philippine Island archipelago, Carmi A. Thompson, representative of President Coolidge and members of his party were everywhere confronted with placards asking for Philippine independence.

Mr. Thompson declined to comment on the reported assertion by Osmena Sergio, Senator at Cebu, that President Coolidge had stated to him while the Senator was in Washington that the United States intended to withdraw from the Philippines, but first wanted to assist the islanders in promoting economic development and resources sufficient for their self-support.

Mr. Osmena's remarks are puzzling to members of the Thompson party, as it was known that Mr. Thompson himself before leaving Washington, did not receive any intimation that President Coolidge entertained such an idea.

Just before Mr. Thompson left Cebu, Mr. Osmena repeated to newspaper men remarks he was quoted as having made in a speech to the Cebu Chamber of Commerce. He said that Mr. Coolidge, in informing him the United States intended withdrawing, had not imposed any restrictions upon him so he felt at liberty to repeat what the President had told him. Mr. Osmena said his assertions to the American correspondents were made deliberately "in order that what I said would attract the attention of the United States."

MR. FISH REPLIES TO WET CRITICS

Defends His Dry Stand and Pleads Party Support for 18th Amendment

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—Campaign speeches advocating the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment or proposing such devices as the Quebec system were described by Hamilton Fish Jr. (R.), United States Representative from Putnam County, in a statement here, as efforts to make the wet voter "the goat and the political pawn of wet politicians."

Mr. Fish's charge was made in defense of the position he took in his speech accepting renomination from the Republican Party in his constituency, when he urged that the party in the State get in line with the party in the Nation by supporting enforcement so as to avoid making the expected renomination of James W. Wadsworth for United States Senator jeopardize the chances of the whole Republican state ticket.

Mr. Fish Makes Reply

Mr. Fish answered a criticism of his stand made by Phelps Phelps, Assemblyman from New York County, who was one of the Republican members of the Legislature who joined with the Democratic members to defeat the state enforcement code pledged in the Republican platform.

Mr. Fish said that the Republican Party in New York City had a right to be "a tail to the Tammany kite on the liquor question" if it wished, but its members should not forget that "70 per cent of the Republican vote comes from up-state and that 76 members of the Assembly voted for the Jenks Enforcement Bill in the last session of the Legislature."

The present policy of the wet Republican leaders in New York State, he declared, was one of "rule or ruin," and if they continued to oppose state enforcement their success would be in the direction of ruin.

Repeal Talk Condemned

Talk of repealing the Eighteenth Amendment, he said, was "a waste of time except for political purposes.

"There were 31 dry states by a vote of the people or by Act of the Legislature before the Eighteenth Amendment was considered, he continued, and 13 dry states can at any time prevent the repeal of any amendment. It is futile to argue further and point out that it would in addition require a two-thirds vote of Congress. The only possible way to open up the issue of repealing the Eighteenth Amendment so as it would have some weight with members of Congress and with state legislatures, would be to submit the question of repeal to the voters in a national referendum.

"Such a resolution was offered in the Senate, and on two different occasions Senator Wadsworth objected and prevented consideration of it. What was his motive for blocking this proposal to let the people throughout the Nation have a chance to vote on this disputed question? I can see none, except that he feared their views would not coincide with his. Why not let all the people have the opportunity to decide; this is a free country with an intelligent electorate. We talk so much about popular government. Why not let the people make their wishes known? It would be far better and have some binding effect to vote on a referendum for or against repeal in this State than on the fake nullification referendum to be stumped this fall.

"I do not believe in nullification or in sacrificing the Constitution, law enforcement or the Republican Party," he concluded.

CODFISH STAY AT HOME, TAG EXPERIMENTS SHOW

MONTREAL (Special Correspondence)—Canadian cod keep to home waters and American cod mostly move west in the fall to return to their old grounds in the spring, according to a study of tagging experiments presented to the meeting of the North American Committee of Fishery Investigation at St. John's, Newfoundland, returning Canadian delegates report.

Cod tagged near Nantucket Shoals are often recaptured near New York in winter, but in summer the recaptures are nearly all near the tagging place. Cod tagged near Mount Desert, Me., seem to remain relatively close to that region

LLOYDS ERECT NEW BUILDING

"Captains' Room" to Be Perpetuated for Benefit of Master Mariners

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—In the new building now in course of erection which is to house Loyd's there is to be a captains' room. This room is likely to become the meeting place of a body of men which has just been formed, the Company of Master Mariners. There is a fine old-world flavor in the title and the wording of the first two objects in the draft memorandum of association also has a good ring:

"To provide for the senior officers of the British merchant service a representative central body, limited as to numbers, and for membership of which only master mariners will be eligible.

"By admitting to membership only those officers who have a high record, by high example, and by basing the administration and constitution of the company on the best traditions of the merchant service, to encourage and maintain a high and honorable standard, both of practical proficiency and of professional conduct, in the officers of the merchant service."

The company, The Christian Science Monitor learns, does not intend to search for a large membership, but by the careful election of its members will seek to obtain only the best. By so doing it is hoped to establish the status of the officers of the mercantile marine, so that the best class of boy may be attracted thereto.

In the original Lloyd's coffee house of 250 years ago there was a captain's room, and this room has survived in whatever building Lloyd's has been housed since then. But in the natural course of things as shipping interests became larger the old personal touch between owner and captain grew less.

The captain, instead of dealing direct with the owner, dealt with the impersonal officials of a big company. But it is hoped that the establishment of this company of master mariners will help to reinstate the relationship between the ship-owner and the officers, if only because they will meet on a level footing in public life as in other services and professions.

NOVA SCOTIA'S FISH BUSINESS INCREASES

HALIFAX, N. S. (Special Correspondence)—There was an increase of 7,000,000 pounds of all fish landed in Nova Scotia for July in comparison with the same period for last year. The total quantity landed in this province for that month was 33,937,600 pounds, the total value of the catch being placed at $633,499. The increase was largely made up of haddock, and herring almost equally divided.

There was also a very decided increase in salmon fishing, some of the rivers in Nova Scotia having almost unprecedented runs of the fish. The lobster catch for July showed an increase of almost 300 per cent, due almost entirely to the extension of the season, according to the figures given out by the Chief Fishery Inspector for the Province.

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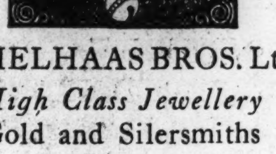
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SCHOLARSHIPS FOR BRITISH BOY

State of Victoria Offers Facilities for Training of Youth

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A good deal of interest has been aroused by the announcement of Sir George Fairbairn that the scheme for the endowment of scholarships in the state of Victoria, of which he is Agent General, for boys of British birth has now reached completion. Sufficient funds have been raised in the state to insure the success of the project for the coming three years and it is hoped to establish a permanent fund in order to endow the scheme in perpetuity. The council of public education, a statutory body, has decided to act as trustee. The value of each scholarship is £200 a year for a period of two years. The boys must be under 16 years of age on July 1 of the year in which they apply. They are expected to hold the English school certificate or its equivalent and must satisfy the committee as to their educational standing, their qualities of leadership and influence for good in their school, moral character, fondness for and excellence in manly outdoor sports as well as to their sound physical condition.

Any of the six associated schools of Victoria may be chosen, namely Geelong Church of England Grammar School, Geelong College, Melbourne Church of England Grammar School, Scotch College, Wesley College, and Xavier College. The training covers a wide field and all the schools selected offer preparation for professional, commercial, and country life, as well as for the entrance examination of all the British and Commonwealth universities. The schools also prepare for the Commonwealth and state public services and the military college of Duntroon.

It is evident that the scholarships offer a great opportunity to those boys who are looking out for new fields of employment and in any case the experience will be seized upon by the more adventurous type. Sir George Fairbairn points out that the boys will receive a gerat welcome in Victoria and the headmasters will be responsible for holiday supervision as well as for guiding the boys upon the expiration of their term of schooling. The Old Boys' Associations of these well-known Australian schools contain the names of many of the most respected men in the community and the practical help of these associations will offer further assistance to the boys when the time comes to decide upon a career.

The full particulars of the scholarships, which are open to anybody possessed of the kind of qualifications which would enable them to take advantage of the ordinary subjects of a secondary school, will be forwarded to parents or guardians from the offices of the Agent-General for Victoria, Melbourne Place, Strand, London. It should, however, be noted that for 1927 two scholarships only will be awarded—one of these is tenable only at Geelong College, open to boys of Scottish parentage. The date by which applications must be received is Sept. 1.

NEWS AGENCIES CONFER IN GENEVA

Representatives Meet to Discuss Their Problems

GENEVA, Aug. 20 (AP)—International recognition and protection of property rights in news, minimum rates for press messages with the speediest possible transmission, abolition of all censorship in time of peace and less rigorous censorship in time of war are items of interest to the general public on the provisional agenda of the conference of representatives of news agencies which opened under the auspices of the League of Nations here today. The prime object of the conference is to devise means by which news agencies may be enabled to render more effective service to the public.

The delegates to this conference will arrange a program for an international press conference eventually to be held as proposed by Chile. Other newspaper groups, including owners of papers, will later fix a conference agenda on subjects particularly interesting to them.

A. Meynot, of the Havas Agency, has been elected president of the conferences by the 16 agencies represented which include the Associated Press, the United Press and the Agencia Americana Brazil from the American continent. The Tass Agency, the Russian Soviet organization refused to participate because the conference was held on Swiss soil.

Sir Eric Drummond, secretary general to the League of Nations, welcomed the delegates.

BELGRADE POSTPONES NEPTUNE CONVENTIONS

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia (Special Correspondence)—As your correspondent has already informed you, the so-called Belgrade and Neptune conventions with Italy, which the Jugoslav Government has submitted to Parliament, have provoked a storm of public indignation. Street manifestations are noticeable, and recently a conflict occurred before the Italian consulate in Ljubljana between the demonstrators and the police, several persons being wounded.

The Belgrade conventions have been accepted by Parliament, but the Neptune conventions remain, and these should have come up for discussion. But the parliamentary session has been unexpectedly postponed until September. It is said that the Government has been advised by M. Pashitch and M. Raditch not to hurry with the Neptune conventions. In any case the Government's decision to postpone the parliamentary session has been influenced by the great public excitement against the convention.

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NEW YORK—Practitioner will rent light, airy office mornings; $35 monthly; Grand Central district. Phone Murray Hill 3993.

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NEW YORK CITY, 410 West End Ave. (3-N)—Pleasant small room, suitable 1; quiet; all conveniences; shower; reasonable.

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NEW YORK CITY, 342 West 71st—Large, light double room, twin beds, next bath, shower; gentlemen. Endicott 7424.

N. Y. C., 150 West 92nd St.—Comfortable room, southern exposure, permanent or transient. Telephone 4787 Riverside.

N. Y. C., 105 West 77th St.—Room, running water, $7; other, $6; all conveniences. GURT, Trafalgar 3492.

MAY TAKE CANAL "OUT OF POLITICS"

Legislature to Be Asked to Establish Department

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 19 (Special)—New York State's $200,000,000 barge canal, the longest in America, into which Lake Erie pours its waters and New York tax payers have poured their money for years, may be taken "out of politics" under plans now being formulated which will be presented to the 1927 Legislature.

The proposal, which is being drafted by the Canal Operators Association, is to have the Legislature establish a separate canal department, organized after the manner of the present State Education Department, with an advisory board serving for long terms, such as the Board of Regents, and an executive head appointed by the board.

At the present time the canal is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Works, the head of which is appointed by the Governor and changes with every change of administration.

SHORTHAND REPORTERS ELECT

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (AP)—The National Shorthand Reporters' Association, ending its annual convention, elected R. T. Puss, Shreveport, La., president, and Dr. Edward H. Eldredge, Boston, vice-president.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HOME with experienced attention, pleasantly located in Philadelphia. MRS. M. E. H. BROWN, 1819 West Venango Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Phone Tioga 2121.

The HOLLYHOCK
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The Maples
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PHILADELPHIA, 5408 Pine St.—Rooms in private home, transient or permanent, with board; convenient to trolley and bus.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

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ROOMS WANTED

NEW YORK CITY—Large room by young lady, piano student; vicinity W. 72nd; kitchen privileges desired. Phone Trafalgar 5003.

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NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—Attractive country home for quiet and study; Christian Scientists preferred; all conveniences; auto; saddle horse; boating, bathing at large lake cottage 30 miles distant; same management. Terms address MRS. L. B. A. WEAVER, Oriskany Falls, R. F. D., N. Y.

ROSE LAWN FARM—A mountain home with city conveniences; country advantages; refined surroundings; quiet and restful. MRS. M. J. MOORE, Adamstown, Pa.

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Happy home atmosphere for rest, study and recreation. Sleeping porches and outdoor dining room. Tennis and water sports. Phone Ronk. 16.

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CHEF wanted for restaurant, St. Petersburg, Florida, opening October 1. Apply E. P. MOORE, 111 Front Avenue, Salamanca, N. Y.

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CHEERFUL woman for care of 2-year-old child and general housework, except dinner, in small New York apartment; Christian Scientist preferred; salary $60. For details write MRS. M. WING, Newagen, Maine.

MOTHER'S HELPER, settled woman, help keep house, cook, care for two children ages 6 and 4, must be experienced; references; permanent if satisfactory. Box M-40, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

NEW YORK CITY—Assistant bookkeeper-stenographer, experienced, accounts payable and receivable, ledgers, required by Specialty Gown Shop. Box W-34, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TYPIST, temporary, $22; Christian Scientist preferred; experienced; give full particulars, phone number. Box C-22, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED—Capable mother's helper for an infant 18 months old (Christian Scientist preferred). Address Box 206, Norwalk, Conn.

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CAPABLE and experienced traveling companion or attendant to one or two going south, west or abroad; references given and asked for. Box C-231, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Daily Profits
SPARE or full time; no canvassing; world-known popular product; merchandise and complete equipment for your own, permanent, exclusive business for $332; distributors, either sex, wanted EVERYWHERE. Write MR. LADAU, Suite 315, 45 Milk St., Boston.

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1026 North Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

HENRY C. REID & SON
Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry
Fine Repairing 1134 Broad Street

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Telephone Bar. 2398
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LOOKING FOR A ROOM?
Many desirable rooms are advertised in the Classified Advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor.

ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER CITY HEADINGS

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport (Continued)

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Exclusive Models in
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Watson Bldg. 985 Main St.
Phone Noble 4729

BESSE SYSTEM CO., Bridgeport, Conn.
Outfitters of Men and Boys.
SHOES for Men, Women and Children
FOSTER-BESSE CO.

Bristol

"Let us supply your needs in china, glassware, gifts and kitchen utensils"
THE CHINA & GIFT SHOP
130 Main Street, Bristol, Conn.

Hartford

Always a Good Place to Buy Good Clothes for Men—and Boys
THIRTY FOUR ASYLUM STREET
FREEMAN CHURCH COMPANY
HARTFORD, CONN.

"For Electrical Work Carefully Done"
CALL ON
HARRY D. HITCHCOCK
45 Preston St. Tel. 3-5765

559 MAIN — Beroth Bread Shop — 1123 MAIN

WEST HILL GROCERY
765 Farmington Avenue

Good Shoes and Hosiery. We feature Hanan Shoes for Men and Women
James Lawrence & Son
197 Trumbull Street

C. W. DOWNING
Men's Wear
366 ASYLUM St. Hotel Garde Bldg.

HUNTER PRESS
Printing—Embossing—Linotyping
302 Asylum Street, Hartford

Meriden

Birch's
The Laundry of Service and Quality
WE DO DRY CLEANING
123 Colony Phone 1287

THE CHERNIACK CO.
AUGUST FIRST SALE
Now in Progress

LENA LANGEHR
THE NEEDLECRAFT
Yarns, Needlework Supplies
Gift Novelties
34 West Main Street

BROWN SHOE CO.
EMERSON & WHITNEY, Prop.
Shoes—Hosiery—Service
43 COLONY STREET

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens
Style to fit any hand
JEPSON'S BOOKSTORE

New Haven

THE EDW. MALLEY CO.
THE GIRLS' SHOP
DISPLAYS
New Frocks
For Play Wear,
For Dress Wear,
For Everywhere
From the clever little "Butterfly" prints for the tomboy to the youthfully smart frocks for Graduation Day—our selection is wide, new and unusual.
For Miss 6 to 14

Quality Apparel for Men, Boys and Children at Moderate Prices
J. Johnson & Sons
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Wilcox's Pier Restaurant
A large Shore Restaurant serving excellent Meat and Sea Food Orders
For Reservations phone West 208 (New Haven Exchange)
SAVIN ROCK, WEST HAVEN, CONN.

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RUGS—DRAPERIES

Specialist in Permanent Waving
SHAMPOOING and MARCEL
All Branches of Hairdressing
MRS. CHAMBERLAIN
Hotel Taft, Suite 114 Phone Lib. 4530

PLATT & PLATT
Straw Hats Made to Fit Any Head
Hats Made to Order
Cleaning and Blocking
43 Broadway Phone Col. 7730
138 Temple Phone Col. 500

New Haven (Continued)

SOROSIS SHOES
Newest Styles
SOROSIS SHOE CO.
962 Chapel Street

The Mechanics Bank
72 Church Street
COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS
1824—A Century of Service—1924

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
Coombs Flower Shop
"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
970 CHAPEL ST.

Mrs. Emley's Food Shop
Home Bakery
Phone Col. 6193 1361½ Chapel St.

New London

THE BOOKSHOP, Inc.
Books—Cards—Gifts—Stationery
Mail Orders Filled
Tel. 4058 Opposite Y. M. C. A.

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OUTFITTERS FOR MEN AND BOYS
NEW LONDON, CONN.

Everything for the Athlete
AT THE
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CROWN THEATRE BUILDING

GOWNS *LINGERIE*
The Woman's Shoppe
ERMINA J. BANFIELD
Phone 3641
236 State St., NEW LONDON, CONN.

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"Norwalk's Leading Dry Goods Store"
Dress Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, Rugs, Window Shades, Linoleum, Trunks, Blankets
NORWALK - - - - - - CONN.

NORWALK AGENCY, INC.
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Real Estate and Insurance
61 Wall Street NORWALK CONN.

ANGEVINE FURNITURE COMPANY
ARTISTIC HOME FURNISHINGS
16 North Main St., South Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 256

A MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK
Assets Over $6,000,000 Safe Deposit Boxes
NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
Norwalk, Conn.

ROGERS & STEVENS
CLOTHIERS—TWO STORES
Norwalk and South Norwalk

FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler
96 Washington St., South Norwalk, Conn.

MILTON ELWOOD
Arch Preserver Shoes
"Keep the foot well"
122 Washington St., South Norwalk

THE GORHAM COMPANY
DECORATIONS
WALL PAPER, PAINTS, etc.
126 Washington Street, South Norwalk, Conn.

Stamford

WILLIAM J. ROSIC
Real Estate and Insurance
259 Main Street, Stamford, Conn.
Tel. 4223 Stamford

Stratford

PRISCILLA
"On the Main Highway"
Luncheon—Dinner (and between times)
Home Cooking Tel. Strat. 188

Waterbury

WATERBURY'S FALL DOLLAR DAY
will be held on
Tuesday, August 17
This store will have many wonderful values on sale at $1, and it will well repay you to take note of the date, and come here for them. See the local daily papers for particulars.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
Waterbury, Conn.

Quality Apparel for Men, Boys and Children at Moderate Prices
J. Johnson & Sons
The Live Store

SAVING OF 20% TO 50%
IN OUR GREATEST
August Furniture Sale!
HOWLAND-HUGHES
Telephone 1175 Waterbury

THE MILLER & PECK CO.
WATERBURY, CONN.
The Store for the Home Dressmaker
Agents for Vogue and Pictorial Review Patterns
Extensive lines of high-class silks and wash goods.

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GENERAL JOBBING

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Excellent Service
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46 Harrison Avenue
LUNCHEONS—DINNERS
ALL HOME COOKING

KELLY-MULVANEY, INC.
Stationers—Gift Shop—Engraving
106 Grand St., Waterbury, Conn.

MAINE

Auburn

F. BARTLETT & SON
DRY AND FANCY GOODS
Where honest merchandising is a cherished tradition.
46-48 Court Street, Auburn, Maine

Lewiston

DAVIS HAIR STORE
Experts in hairdressing, in all its branches
123 Lisbon Street Tel. 1666

MASSACHUSETTS

Belmont

G. A. DELESDERNIER
TAILOR
Cleansing, Pressing and Repairing
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Corona, Remington and Underwood Portables
BACK BAY TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
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Maker of Men's Clothes at Reasonable Prices
Good Dress Clothes for Hire
17 Tremont Street, Room 6

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Office Supplies, Printing and Engraving
Cards for All Occasions
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HAT CLEANING SHOP
SHOE SHINING PARLORS
2 Stores for Your Convenience
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Savoy Tailors
CLEANSERS and DYERS
60 Hemenway Street, Boston, Mass.
J. JOHNIDES, Prop. Kenmore 2671

C. A. BONELLI & CO.
270 Massachusetts Avenue
Porto Rico linen hand-embroidered Handkerchiefs, 39c to 59c; fast color Irish lawn, embroidered, 25c, 5 for $1.00.

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Builders
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Tel. Beach 7770-7771

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211 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

Boston—Milton

Harriette's Specialty Shop
Millinery—Hosiery—Gifts
Greeting Cards Dennison Line
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Boston—Roxbury

Frank Ferdinand Inc.
"The Blue Store"
Let us help furnish or re-furnish your home. 55 years of service has made Ferdinand's a safe place to trade. Visit our completely equipped modern home.
VICTOR HEATH, President
At Dudley Street Terminal
2260 Washington Street

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR IS FOR SALE IN

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport—Bridgeport News Co., 24-250 Middle St.
Bristol—Brown's Stationery Store, 167 Main St.
Greenwich—Union News Stand.
Groton—Edgecombe & Poppe.
Hartford—Bond Hotel, 320 Asylum St.; Bond Annex, High and Church Sts.; Capitol News Stand, 454 Asylum St.; Foster's Shop, 697 Main St.; Lawler, 983 Main St.; Rome's News Stand, 811 Main St. Palmer's Corner Store, 376 Asylum St.; Steinmeyer's Shop, 31 Pearl St.; Siteman's News Stand, 105 Asylum St.
Meriden—Jepson's Book Store, 47 Colony St.
New Britain—Mahill Bros., 297 Main St.
New Haven—A. B. Norman News Stand, 1132 Chapel St.; H. M. Burges, Hotel Garde; Thos. E. Powell, Powell Bldg., News Shop; Hotel Taft News Stand; P. J. Ring, 217 Elm St.; Nodelman's News Store, 114 Church St.; Hotel Garde News Stand.
New Milford—P. M. Cassidy.
Norwalk—The Benedict News Co.
Rockville—H. C. Smith.
South Norwalk—Union News Stand.
Stamford—Union News; Harry Karp's News Stand, 411 Main St.
Wallingford—M. B. Sanders Co., Simpson Block, 18 North Main St.
Waterbury—Villano News Stand, 2 Exchange Place.

MAINE

Augusta—J. Frank Pierce Stores, 224 Water St.
Bangor—O. C. Bean.
Bath—Shaw's Book Store.
Boothbay Harbor—Oake Grove Hotel News Stand.
Gardiner—F. I. Russell, F. H. Dunning.
Portland—Spicer's, 633½ Congress St.; J. W. Peterson, 509 Congress St.; Congress Square, 579 Congress St.; Chisholm Bros., Union Station News Stand; Brickett & Rand, 664 Congress St.; Loules, Clapp Memorial Bldg., Congress St.
Rockland—Huston & Tuttle Book Co.
Sanford—Sanford Pharmacy.

MASSACHUSETTS

Amesbury—Allen's Book Shop.
Andover—O. P. Chase.
Atlantic—Keegan's News Agency.

NEWS STANDS IN BOSTON CARRYING THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SUBWAY AND ELEVATED

Stand No. 1, Massachusetts Station; Stand No. 2, Massachusetts Station; Stand, Copley Station; Stand No. 1, Boylston Station; Stand, Temple Station; Stand No. 1, Park Street Station; Stand, Central Station; Stand No. 1, Harvard Station; Stand No. 2, Harvard Station; Stand No. 3, Harvard Station; Stand, Kendall Station; Stand No. 1, Scollay Square Station; Stand No. 2, Scollay Square Station; Stand No. 5, Sullivan Square Station; No. 3, Sullivan Square Station; Stand No. 1, Everett Station; Stand No. 2, Everett Station; Stand No. 1, North Station; Stand, Northampton Station; Stand No. 1, Dudley Station; Stand No. 4, Dudley Station; Stand No. 5, Dudley Station; Stand No. 6, Dudley Station Stand No. 7, Dudley Station; Stand No. 2, Egleston Square Station; Stand, Forest Hills Station; Stand, Essex Station; Stand, Summer Street Station; Stand, Milk Street Station; Stand, Old South Station; Stand No. 1, Winter Street Station; Stand No. 2, Boylston Street Station; Stand No. 1, Washington Station; Stand No. 2, Washington Station; Stand No. 1, Dewey Square Station; Stand No. 2, Dewey Square Station; Stand No. 1, Andrew Square Station.

BOSTON

Harris, Washington St., cor. Summer St.; Miller, Summer St., cor. Washington St.; Old South News, Milk St. Subway Entrance; Saunders, 44 State St.; Flannigan, Court St. and City Hall; Christopher Bros., 444 Huntington Ave.; C. Stanopoulas, 37 St. Stephen St.; Norris Drug Co., 291 Huntington Ave.; Hemenway Spa, 1128 Boylston St.; Pappas Brothers, 1100 Boylston St.; Olympia Shoe Repairing Company, 183 Massachusetts Ave.; Massachusetts Shoe Repairing Co., 140 Massachusetts Ave.; Peter Givestos, 150 Massachusetts Ave.; J. Kantellis, 222A Massachusetts Ave.; Fred P. Davis, 330 Massachusetts Ave.; M. Loukas, 350 Columbus Ave.; Fred Bergstrom, 461 Tremont St.; Roumbous Brothers, 779 Tremont St.; George N. Treutful, 693 Tremont St.; John L. Lasher, 67 Appleton St.; Union Park Spa, 569A Tremont St.; Kirka Brothers, 169 Columbus Ave.; Hotel Arlington News Stand, 18 Chandler St.; Hotel Hemenway Stand, Westland Ave.; Leo Wise, 69 Kilmarnock St.; Leo Buckley, cor. Boylston and Massachusetts Ave.; Hotel Puritan, Commonwealth Ave.; Hotel Braemore, Commonwealth Ave.; B. W. Youill, 680A Center St.; C. N. Meriano, 1145 Commonwealth Ave., Allston; Krim News Co., 809 Beacon St.; Back Bay News Co., 230 Massachusetts Ave.; L. Griffin, 89 Boylston St.; Vendome News Company, 261 Dartmouth St.; Leo Buckley, cor. Boylston and Dartmouth; R. E. Ellis, 168 Dartmouth St.; Mr. Wright, Berkeley and St. James Ave.; Mr. Gack, Copley Sq.; Hotel Copley-Plaza, Copley Sq.; Park Square Building, St. James Ave.; Anthony Defino, 9-11 Norway St.; Hotel Lenox News Stand; Samuel J. Barron, 196 Huntington Ave.; F. M. Riley, 66 Anderson St.; Harry Kantor, 49 Howard St.; G. Boutwell, 75 Staniford St.; E. M. Evans, 59 Charles St.; Textile Building News Stand, 99 Chauncy St.; United States Hotel, Beach St.; M. Andleman, 284 Tremont St.; Charles Frasca, 249 Washington St.; H. Riaf, 283 Washington St.; Mr. Bloom, subway entrance and Tremont St., Boston Common; Mr. Gilman, subway entrance, Boston Common; Mr. Monohan, News Stand at Park St., Boston Common; Mr. Shuman, subway entrance, Boston Common; Cherry, North Station; Anapolsky, North Station; S. Rosen, Dover St.; C. Torimbias, 1723 Washington St.; William Wilson, 4 East Springfield St.; J. Lapidas, Rowes Wharf; S. D. James, 565 Broadway, South Boston; Armstrong Company, Rowes Wharf; the Union News Stand No. 1, South Station; Armstrong Company, North Station, two stands; Hotel Bellevue, 2 Beacon St.; Leon Freed, newsboy, entrance South Station; Rachestos Brothers, cor. Commonwealth Ave. and Harvard St., Allston; Samuel Rosenblatt, 112 Myrtle St.; Massachusetts Ave. at Boylston St., Norway St., Falmouth St., State Theatre, Boylston St. opposite Bank, entrances Kenmore Subway Station, Massachusetts Subway Station, Copley Subway Station, Washington and Boylston Subway Station, Washington subway Station, Subway entrance Old South Church, Park St. Subway entrances Park St. Subway News Stand, entrance Old South Bldg., 44 State St., 53 State St., 89 State St., Subway entrance Devonshire and Water Sts.; entrances Park Square Bldg., Boylston and Dartmouth Sts., Huntington and Dartmouth Sts., School St. and City Hall Ave., City Hall Ave. News Stand, 6 Beacon St., 33 Congress St.

BROOKLINE

Beacon News Co., 1372A Beacon St.; Reservoir News Co., 1646A Beacon St.; Coolidge Corner News Co., 252 Harvard St.; Allston News Co., 14 Franklin St.; Brighton News Co., Washington St.; W. D. Paine & Co., 256 Washington St.; Reservoir Pharmacy, Beacon St., at Reservoir.

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Amee Bros., 21 Brattle St.; James W. Hunneweil, 2074 Massachusetts Ave.; W. J. Wauters, 1862 Massachusetts Ave.; Gomotoes Bros., 1394 Massachusetts Ave.; W. F. Caragianes Co., 1304 Massachusetts Ave.; Roy S. Bence, 1607 Massachusetts Ave.; College Stationery Shop, 1646 Massachusetts Ave.; Fred L. Beunke, 553 Massachusetts Ave.; E. F. Hunt, Massachusetts Ave.; Mrs. E. A White, 308 Massachusetts Ave.; Riverbank Court News Stand, Hotel Riverbank Court.

Brockton—Union News, Brockton Station.
Concord—James S. Maguire, News Dealer, B. & M. Station; Richardson's Drug Store.
Chatham—The Mayflower Shop.
Concord Junction—The Rexall Drug Store.
Cotuit—Handy's Variety Store.
Danvers—C. F. Newbegin.
Dorchester—Archer Bros., Peabody Square; C. Davis, cor. Washington and Ashmont Sts.; Deeb Medwar (fruit store), cor. Washington St. and Aspinwall Rd.; Worden's Library (store), 464b Washington St.; Mr. Carra (fruit store), cor. Washington and Fenelon Sts.
Fall River—City News Co.
Fitchburg—The New York Shoe Shine Parlor, 293 Main St.; The Hotel Raymond; L. O. West.
Framingham—Bates & Holdsworth.
Gloucester—F. M. Shurtleff.
Great Barrington—F. C. Burtch.
Greenfield—Greenfield News.
Haverhill—M. B. Fisk.
Holyoke—Fringelins, High St.; Hotel Nonotuck; Leonard Woerner, 418 High St.
Hudson—Chas. G. Fairbanks.
Lawrence—Chas. H. Morgan.
Lowell—Irving Barlow, 15 Chelmsford St.; J. H. Coyle, Andover, cor. Fayett St.; Fruit Land Co., 415 Middlesex St.; W. H. I. Hayes, cor. Central and Prescott Sts.; G. Kavouras, Merrimack, cor. Worthen St.; Houpis Co., 8 Bridge St.; McCord's Drug Store, 236 Merrimack St.; R. R. Station; Lowell News Co.
Lynn—Burke's Drug Store, corner Ocean and Lewis St.; Davis, corner Broad and Silsbee Sts.; Lunder, Central Sq.; Poltrino, 88 Lewis St.; Solar, corner Union and Silsbee Sts.; Solar, Andrew St.; Vivis, City Hall Sq.; Washington Fruit, Olympic Block.
Manchester—L. W. Floyd.
Marblehead—Gordon's Stationery Store.
Marlboro—Thompson's Stationery Store, 131 Main St.
Melrose—Hill & Co., Inc.; William T. Bell, 134 West Emerson.
Melrose Highlands—Fay's News Stand, Franklin Sq.
Merrimac—Goodwin & Co.
Methuen—I. H. Tirrell.
Middleboro—J. J. Sullivan.
Mittineague—Chamberlain's Drug Store, Westfield and Boulevard Sts.
Nantucket—Roger F. Dunham, 31 Main St.
Newton—F. J. Perry, 285 Washington St.; Newtonville News Co., 258 Walnut St., Newtonville; Newton News Co., 1278 Washington St., West Newton; Mignano Bros., 1361 Washington St., West Newton; B. Woodman & Son, 1241 Centre St., Newton Centre; R. J. Coulter, 472 Woodward St., Waban.
Newburyport—Fowles' News Co., 17 State St.
New Bedford—New Bedford Hotel, 725 Pleasant; Union St. R. R. Waiting Room, Purchase and Williams Sts.; New Bedford News Co., 967 Purchase St.
North Abington—N. J. Sheehan.
Pittsfield—C. H. Hamm, 119 Elm St.
Quincy—Walker-Barlow Co., Beale St., Wollaston; Mr. Henry J. Bahe, 68 Sagamore St., Atlantic; Mrs. B. L. Nason, 59 Saville St. Bldg.
Roxbury—Peyser's Store, Grove Hall; Lishner (fruit store), 532 Warren St.; J. Carra & Co., 131 Warren St.; Benj. de Young, 386 Blue Hill Ave.; Winthrop Store, 113 Warren St.
Salem—A. F. Goldsmith & Co., 34 Front St.
Sharon—Howard Mackey.
Somerville—Fred R. Bolton, Teele Sq.; B. P. Sawyer, Highland Ave., cor. Central St.; H. B. Wentworth, Ball Sq.
South Acton—N. J. Cole's News Stand.
Springfield—Kimball Hotel, 140 Chestnut St.; Spellman's News Stand, 3rd National Bank Bldg.; Roy M. Woodstock, 192 State St.; A. J. & F. W. Stagnaro, 564 State St.; Kokkinos Bros. & Co., 782 State St.; The Worthy Hotel, 189 Worthington St.; Marshman's, 1620 Main St.; Fred W. Nash Co., Inc., 1352 Main St.; Louis Confectionery, 988 State St.
Swampscott—Boynton & Co., Periodicals and Stationery, Humphrey St.
Taunton—Leonard Bros.
Wakefield—L. L. McMaster, Main St.
Waltham—Preston Emerson, 4 Church St.
West Auburn—Miss L. H. Warren.
Winthrop—At either of Totman & Ham's Stores, Winthrop Center, Winthrop Beach, Winthrop Highlands Station; also at S. M. Paterson's, Ingalls Station.
Worcester—C. A. Easton Co., 426 Main St.; Jones-Mannix Co., 501 Main St.; Union Station; C. Sarando, 848 Main St.; Bancroft Hotel; Jones Supply Co., 996 Main St.; Browne Supply Co., 116 Main St.; Tech Pharmacy, 141 Highland, cor. West; Stowe's Shop, 624½ Main St.; Worcester News Co.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Berlin Falls—Owen F. Cole.
Claremont—Rand's News Depot.
Concord—The Rexall Drug Store, Pleasant Street Junction; Kibbee's Drug Store; Sullivan's Drug Store; Wallace's Drug Store; Hawkes' Drug Co.; W. C. Gibson.
Croyton—F. H. Kemp.
Hampton—Hampton's News Store.
Manchester—J. Ferretti Fruit Store, 1985 Elm St.; B. & M. R. R. Depot.
Milford—Geo. N. Bosworth's News Stand.
Nashua City—Armstrong Co.
Portsmouth—Portsmouth News Agency, 25 Congress St.
Rochester—T. W. Osgood.
Tilton—Perkins News Stand.

RHODE ISLAND

Newport—The Wm. P. Clarke Co., 204 Thames St. and 46 Broadway.
Pawtucket—Chas. E. Luther, 36 East Ave.; Harry Sipperstein, Summer and North Union Sts.
Providence—The Union News Stand, Union Station; Biltmore Hotel News Stand; Rhode Island Hospital Trust Building News Stand; Geo. W. Blackburn, 298 Broad St.

VERMONT

Brattleboro—The Brattleboro News Co., 19 Elliot St.
Burlington—Vermont Hotel.
Rutland—George E. Chalmer's Store.
St. Johnsbury—The Peck Company.

ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER CITY HEADINGS

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston—Roxbury
(Continued)

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Fresh Fish a Specialty
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LIMOUSINES
TO LET
By Hour, Day or Month
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COREY HILL TAXI SERVICE
1391A BEACON STREET

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FLORIST
1314 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner, Mass.
Tel. Regent 4890

Cambridge

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Of course, you will want to have your blankets washed. Why not let us do this laborious work for you? Our way of laundering them saves the nap, and keeps them soft and fleecy.
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(The Bank Thtat Serves)
HARVARD SQUARE
CENTRAL SQUARE
KENDAL SQUARE
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Upholsterers *Cabinet Makers*
ANDERSON *and* RUFLÉ CO.
Custom Built Furniture
30 Boylston Street, Cambridge
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Slip Covers
Specialists in Restoring and Reproducing Antiques

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also local moving
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Colburn—Jeweler
Diamonds reset in up-to-date mountings.
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FRED HAYDEN
House Painter and Paper Hanger
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing
19 BOYLSTON STREET

RUSSELL R. CAMERON
New bathrooms installed, old ones modernized. Plumbing and heating.
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1640 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge
Will Serve Breakfast, Luncheon and Dinner During the Summer, Sundays Excepted.

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Cambridge, Massachusetts

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CENTRAL SQUARE HARDWARE COMPANY
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Men's Fine Shoes and Accessories
Repairing in the custom manner
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SERVICE
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Everything ready to use. All wearing apparel finished by hand.
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Catering for Weddings, Dinners and Parties given personal attention.
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First Class Provisions
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MASSACHUSETTS

Fitchburg
(Continued)

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Quality Grocers
FITCHBURG, MASS.
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Agents for Canada Dry Ginger Ale

Auto Accessories
Cold Pack Canners and Fruit Jars
FITCHBURG HARDWARE COMPANY
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FITCHBURG COAL CO.
COAL
Tel. 456 4 Day Street

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
Bobbing—Permanent and Marcel Waving—Manicuring
ANNA HARLOW
3 Day Street Tel. 2432

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E. H. ALLYN & CO.
Ralph H. Armstrong Charles E. Kelley
Insurance of Every Description
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Ladies' Hairdressing
Manicuring, Marceling, Shampooing.
Specialist in Permanent Waving.
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QUALITY LUGGAGE
BELBER TRAVELING GOODS
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End Your Trip at
SKILLING'S GARAGE
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SKILLING'S FILLING STATION
One block up from Nonotuck Hotel

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Distributor
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Lowell

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
Sold exclusively by
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VALLEY TEXTILE CO.
Dress Goods, Silks, Woolens, Cotton, Velvets, Linings etc. Samples on request.
30 PRESCOTT STREET

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FLORISTS
Fairburn Bldg. Phone 4400

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English Cheese Cakes
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THE LADIES 'SPECIALTY SHOP
141 Merrimack St.
Rayon Vests and Step-ins 1.00 to 2.50.
White, Flesh, Peach and Orchid.
Rayon Bloomers and Costume Slips, 2.00 to 3.50, in the leading shades.

Lynn

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1926

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PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Secretary Kellogg on Disarmament

The speech of Secretary of State Kellogg at Plattsburg, N. Y., on Wednesday cannot fail to set at rest some current misapprehensions as to the progress of the Geneva Conference for the Limitation of Armament and the part of the United States therein. It is apparent, furthermore, that the Administration attaches great importance to the address. According to the Associated Press, it has been cabled in full to all American missions in major capitals. Prior to its completion the Secretary received confidential reports from American representatives at Geneva, and was thus thoroughly informed as to the maneuvers of those governments from which little is to be hoped in the way of disarmament. In Washington the speech is held to have double significance. It strongly controverts the rumors in Europe that the United States might withdraw from the League conference and set up one of its own at Washington. But it also leaves the United States free to inaugurate such a conference should the one at Geneva adjourn without accomplishment.

The great deliberation with which the conference has proceeded, and some of the propositions before it which seemed to meet with at least temporary favor, have led many Americans to dismiss it as only another failure. Mr. Kellogg warmly denies that any such situation exists. "We do not begrudge the time consumed in deliberation," he said. "We desire sincerely that every practicable path be explored before the committee proceeds with its work of drawing up the agenda for subsequent conferences where more definite measures of disarmament are to be considered."

Some of the theories advanced at Geneva have seemed untenable to the nonmilitaristic American mind. One has been the theory that natural obstacles to invasion should be regarded as part of a nation's military equipment. Thus Italy, protected on the north by the Alps and on all other sides by the sea, would be less entitled to maintain a large military force than, for example, Poland, whose frontiers are open to all comers. Even less tenable than this theory, however, is the proposition that economic power should be regarded as a factor in the problems. Because a country is rich in factories, in food, in productive capacity it is claimed that military and naval protection is less necessary to its safety. "Food is armament," is the assertion of those who uphold this view.

While there is a certain plausibility to this theory, Secretary Kellogg rejects it in toto. As he very justly said, the acceptance of such a theory might deprive the United States of any military or naval defense whatsoever, her economic strength being so vastly superior to that of most of the nations involved. "I believe that the only practicable basis for the reduction or limitation of armaments," said he, "is through dealing with military forces and visible tangible armaments. What possible criterion can we find if we undertake to base a limitation of armament agreement upon the economic researches of every country in the world?"

In brief, the United States delegates at Geneva are taking the patient and commonsense attitude. They are tolerant of delay when delay means the painstaking investigation of even unpromising leads. They listen with patience to even extravagant and indefensible suggestions proffered by the representatives of militaristic nations, knowing well that they will not withstand discussion. They are trying to provide for the testing of that which is possible, knowing well that the ideal must always be surrendered to that which is practicable. It is clear enough from Mr. Kellogg's speech that he is sanguine that out of this preliminary conference will come a program which may be discussed with great hope of practical results.

Making Tariff Protection Protect

Before the United States Customs Court of Appeals is now pending a case which is designed to test the constitutionality of the so-called flexible provisions of the Tariff Act. While this case is brought ostensibly to protest the advance in the tariff duty on a specified commodity, importers through their duly organized association have endeavored to intervene and to argue against the constitutionality of delegating to the President the power to change the tariff rates as fixed by Congress. They point out that under the Constitution Congress is empowered "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises," and that this power cannot be delegated to the executive branch of the Government. If this point is sustained, and there are legal authorities ready to assert that it is not a surrender of authority and that it is not unconstitutional, it means that further alterations in the tariff rates will be left to the action of Congress exclusively.

While the case is at issue it would probably be useless to speculate upon the technical point at law, but the issue might be considered from a practical point of view. Realizing that during the period of postwar reconstruction trade would be dominated very largely by economic upheavals, broad fluctuations in monetary exchange and radical diversities in labor costs, the majority in Congress concluded that no tariff of definitely fixed rates would hold constant for any great length of time and still be just. Having determined the fundamental of protection and indicated the relative heights of the tariff, it was thought in due justice to all that a laxity should be provided for. It was determined, therefore, that it would be simpler and highly justifiable to delegate to the Executive the duty of altering the tariff rates within fixed limits, when costs of production greatly varied.

As everyone who is conversant with tariff history knows, it is difficult to remedy a defect in a tariff once it is on the statute books, without jeopardizing the whole act. A revision of one item by Congress usually results in a revision of the whole statute. And during the period of tariff enactment by Congress business is upset and trade conditions are rendered uncertain. Therefore, most business men are unwilling to rush Congress into considering a new tariff law. They are more willing to suffer a few injustices in the existing rates rather than to attempt a wholesale rewriting of the act. Especially is this true when it is realized that a new act is not likely to be completely devoid of injustices or inaccuracies. The practical thing, therefore, is to submit to a flexible clause under which rates may be altered to meet well defined conditions that must be established after due investigation by an appointed body of tariff experts and established so incontrovertibly as to satisfy the President of the United States that a slight revision of the duties is essential. That is all the present statute endeavors to do, but whether it can be done without violation of the Constitution the courts alone can determine.

Reforms Agitation in Hyderabad, India

The political horizon is overcast in Hyderabad, India's largest semi-independent indigenous state. Hyderabad is a landlocked country about as big as England and Scotland combined. It has 12,000,000 inhabitants, of whom the majority are Hindus, though the dominant class are Moslems. The ruler is a Muhammadan known as the Nizam who, though abstemious in his own habits, keeps up a court of much Oriental magnificance and governs in patriarchal style. The Nizam is guaranteed in possession of his throne by the Government of India, subject only to good behavior. His capital is overlooked by a cantonment in which several thousand British and Indian troops are quartered permanently to give effect to this arrangement.

The Government of India has had occasion to be dissatisfied of late with the Nizam's administration. "Certain departments of the Nizam's government," says a cautious official statement, "being in need of reforms and improvement, the Government of India invited the attention of the Nizam's government and offered friendly advice." A reply is reported to have been demanded by today and failing compliance a special commission, the London Times says, may be set up to inquire into the affairs of the State. This has given rise to exaggerated reports of the threatened deposition of the Nizam. The fact, The Christian Science Monitor understands, is that while relations between the Government of India and the Nizam have become strained, the breaking point has been by no means reached. Indeed a statement has recently been issued by the Nizam's Government which indicates that a settlement is likely to be reached. "Necessary steps," it says, "are under contemplation which will take effect at an early date."

The questions in dispute concern alleged exactions by the Nizam's local revenue officials. In the case of Gadwal, for example, a district with a Hindu population of nearly 1,000,000 people, complaints have been made that revenue has been sequestrated. Hindu feeling has been so much aroused that all the Hindu members of the Legislative Council of the neighboring British Province of Madras have joined in signing a protest. Hyderabad claims a special position among the Indian feudatory states on the ground that its alliance with Britain arose in the first instance by voluntary action on its own part. This, however, is not conceded by the Government of India, which holds that Hyderabad occupies the same position as that of a long series of similar if smaller Indian states whose princes make no claim to independence of the suzerain power.

The situation is delicate on account of its reactions upon the present highly sensitized relations between Hindus and Moslems throughout British India. It is improving, however, and there is good hope that the cloud may become dissipated with the introduction of reforms.

The Call for Thrift at College

Though the information is conveyed in a news item of but a few lines, the fact that a letter has been sent out to the parents of the undergraduates at Haverford College, in Haverford, Pa., by its board of managers counseling thrift carries a message of importance to many. The advice thus given urges that $15 or $20 a month should prove ample for pocket money for the members of this fall's freshman class, while the letter containing it announces a $50 increase in the tuition fee. That the fee has been raised is doubtless unavoidable in view of the increasing cost of so many necessaries, and it is reasonable to expect that the reduction of the monthly allowance for spending money which will result from the letter in a majority of cases will probably make better students of those who are still privileged to obtain their schooling in this educational institution.

It has become a byword in American college life that those who work their way through school are generally to be counted among the very best students. This is not due to the fact that they are burdened by more responsibility than the average student, but to the fact that having to pay more than usual attention to their means of livelihood while going through college they gain therefrom a greater appreciation of the real work of college. It is well known, also, that the extremely wealthy undergraduates often make poor students. If this recommendation will arouse in some of the more "fortunate" students a little of the spirit of their less "fortunate" brothers, it will accomplish quite a great deal.

And what is more, this new ruling should not in the least militate against the almost countless right enjoyments of college life. If it reduces certain questionable activities to the minimum, none will be the worse, and if it causes the students to acquire a simpler sense of recreation and pleasure, they will be abundantly the gainers thereby. There is a clear distinction to be drawn between parsimony and economy, between thrift and stinginess, and one of the lessons of a college career should be the inculcation of a proper sense of values. Those students who leave college with a keenly developed faculty of thrift will find that if they have learned nothing else in the three or four years of their college life their time has not been spent in vain, and they will leave college at least partially equipped for a successful business career.

Cities vs. Their People

A good many readers of Frederick L. Ackerman's paper, "Cities of the Nth Degree," prepared for a symposium of the American Institute of Architects, have probably found therein an expression of their own wonder as to how large and congested a city can be before it reaches the limit of habitability. Mr. Ackerman believes there is such a limit, and that cities are being developed toward it by city planning programs that are making them more impersonal and are increasing congestion and magnitude. Beyond that limit, says Mr. Ackerman, they could no longer be held and occupied, but "would serve as monuments, commemorative of a people who, worshiping their monstrous institutions, failed to hear the small voice of their own rebelling instincts and who thus became the sacrificial offerings to their own institutional gods."

This conclusion, albeit somewhat gloomy, is impressively put, but it does not answer normal curiosity as to how the sacrificial offerings, or their descendants, would then be living and conducting their affairs; nor is one immediately convinced, even while granting that the big city and much that it stands for can be called institutional, that those comprising the present generation of urbanites and suburbanites are actually "worshiping their monstrous institutions." A large book could be written to include and exhibit the factors that have combined to create the big city, and what the inhabitants and visitors really think of it. The reaction, at least in conversation, is seldom worshipful.

As Mr. Ackerman sees it, this enormous and congested development of the city deviates from the genetic history of mankind, wherein, if one rightly follows the argument, the city has hitherto been a composite expression of the individual desire of men for comfort and convenience. Until recently man had no means and method for multiplying indefinitely the number of dwellers and workers within the limits of a single city—and thereby creating discomforts peculiar to a hitherto impossible congestion of living. When, almost overnight, it became possible to build higher and higher for occupancy and dig deeper and deeper for transportation a manner of life was inaugurated that has no genetic background, that is not part of a step-by-step progression, and that is not architecturally created by individuals seeking their own comfort and convenience, but is chiefly the creation of a small, able minority impelled by the pecuniary inducement of ever-increasing rents. So congestion increases, organized discomfort goes hand in hand with insistence that the individual desire for comfort and convenience is better taken care of than ever, and yet among the city dwellers and workers themselves whispers here and there the "small voice of rebelling instincts."

Possibly this is also the small voice of personal discomfort and inconvenience. There are signs —Mr. Ackerman's paper is one among others— that the small voice is getting more imperative, and that the grandiose magazine pictures that architects have drawn of the cloud-piercing city of the future have left the human element out of consideration. People begin already to balk at living higher up or traveling lower down; and the composite mentality, which has hitherto seemed to regard the big city with admiring astonishment, is becoming tinged with doubt of its admiration and not a little perplexed as to what will come next. Such doubt, sufficiently expanded, is not unlikely to change institutions, though how is always for the future to determine. Meantime Mr. Ackerman's institutional gods and sacrificial offerings are impressive figures—though the reader may refuse to worship and fail to recognize himself as a potential offering—but the interesting thing is his conviction, as a student of architecture and genetic history, that there is a limit of habitability which is being very nearly reached.

Editorial Notes

It was a wonderfully mixed selection of subjects that Will Rogers, the American comedian, chose for his talk over the radio in England the other day. For, among other things, he spoke on cricket, the House of Lords, the Prince of Wales—whom he is said to have referred to as "a wonderful little fellow"—Anglo-American relations and Channel swimming. And what he said on the latter subject in part must be recognized as strangely true. He gave England half the credit for Miss Gertrude Ederle's feat, that is, "for, after all, Britain furnished the beach for her to land on; otherwise she would be swimming yet." Be that so or not, however, every American who reaches the British heart and every Britisher who touches the American heart is doing more than he perhaps realizes in binding the two great peoples together. And upon a right understanding between them much depends.

That is a large sum of money which, according to an official white paper just published in England, is being expended there out of the public funds every year on education. Seventy-five million pounds, or in round figures $365,000,000, is the amount stated, and of this the greater part goes for elementary education—nearly £60,000,000. The number of students in the elementary schools on March 31, 1926, was about 5,000,000 and the number of teachers well over 150,000. During the war, school building operations were suspended, but in 1920-21 expenditures amounted to more than £2,750,000. For three years thereafter, however, they dropped to less than £2,000,000, but in 1924-25 they rose to nearly £4,500,000 and for 1925-26 they are expected to exceed £6,000,000.

Seeing a Sultan Off

"HIS Royal Highness the Sultan of Morocco will leave Rabat by special train on Wednesday, July 7, and embark on the cruiser Paris at Casablanca about four o'clock. Inclosed is a laissez-passer which will permit bearer to enter within the guarded section. I hope you will find a good position to see the ceremonies."

Freely translated, such were the contents of a polite note from the Résidence Générale in reply to a request for facilities to watch that remarkable pageant of the embarkation of Mullay Yussef, the third brother of the royal family of Morocco to occupy the double throne, so to speak, of political and religious head of his Nation.

Royal or not, H. R. H. the Sultan has never been in any land but his own, has never even been upon the ocean; it takes little imagination to picture what his sensations must have been when he stepped upon the train-de-luxe in the gayly decorated station at Rabat and realized that he was committed to the trip from Casablanca to Toulon by sea, thence by "rapide" to Paris, with weeks of arduous ceremonies and gayeties to follow in a vast city filled with folk gaping upon his exotic costume and appearance, and speaking no word he can understand.

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Naturally these conditions are softened by his own suite of native princes, by his own cooks and servants, even by the company of his little son, but being as he is, a rather quiet, shy man, one can sympathize with him in the necessity for the visit.

Early, terribly early, we rise to catch the autobus leaving at 7 a. m. from the center of Rabat, and repair to the "Place" for light refreshment before taking the seats engaged days before beside the chauffeur of the huge car-de-luxe, which, for the modest sum of a dollar, is to take us to Casablanca and back.

While not extraordinary as to scenery, the ride is delightful in the fresh morning air; all the way in the west one sees the vivid blue Atlantic, the white breakers curling up the beaches or bursting over rocks, the prosperous farms, the oleander-bordered rivers in their ravines, and all yellow Africa reaching away to the east.

It is yellow now because of the ripe wheat fields, the sun-baked earth, and the sandy regions; but in the early spring it is a carpet of brilliant flowers, this wonderful Africa of the northern part. Though July, it is still the time of young creatures: baby goats, lambs, calves, and even dear, little, weeny camels trotting patiently at their mothers' flanks, enliven the road.

But dearest of all are the woolly baby donkeys; nothing more young and innocent exists than they, and the heart is sad to realize how soon they must join the abused but faithful throng of donkeys which work so hard under such trying conditions.

It is the wool-market day in Rabat, and for some miles we meet camels on their way there bearing enormous bales of wool; they themselves are hairless in the heat of the summer, just a tuft here and there to show they can have some for winter wear. To our delight, one snow-white camel passed; it may be the model which poses beside pools of water in palm-bound oases and is photographed in color to trap the tourist's money.

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Over an asphalted road as good as any in the world we rush on to "Casa," as the French call this new and very Gallic city built up since the old one was bombarded years ago. Beside the perfect roads, we have to admire the new wells and drinking places, which abound and are crowded with men and animals waiting their turn for the precious water; also the fine bridges over the four rivers passed. The air from the sea is sharply cool, and the side curtains have to be lowered, and even in Casablanca a light wrap is not unwelcome. Who would think it of Africa in mid-July!

Flags fluttering, and decorative poles with guerdons make gay the principal streets, but it is more or less wasted as far as the Sultan is concerned, for he has definitely refused to be paraded through the streets and prefers to go direct on his special train to the landing place at the port. At first we feel rather defrauded, but after hearing of the reception he is to have at the dock it is quite plain that the trip here will not have been made in vain.

Casablanca is crowded with native notabilities; the cafés teem with them, and as all alike wear the same white "jellabs" or "burnous" and plain white turbans, it is difficult to know which are princes and which only rich merchants or local officials.

A call upon the editor of the principal newspaper brings a cordial invitation to accompany its representative to see the arrival and embarkation, even to going in the tender as far as the Paris, and after gathering up a peripatetic American publisher who has been buzzing over all Europe in airplanes, and wrangling him into the guarded area with smiles and the one pass from the Residence, we take our places about 3:30 and wriggle with delight at each new arrival of local color and personage.

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Every vessel in the harbor is dressed in its Sunday-go-to-meeting flags, and the buildings surrounding the port are hung with bright carpets and crowded with Arab humanity, men, women and children—the last two sections mostly on the roofs. Over all is displayed the vivid blue of the African sky with a few cotton-woolly clouds, while the sea contributes its cobalt and its whitecaps to the gay scene.

The first brilliant bit of native color is the long lane of rugs and carpets laid on the ground for the Sultan to traverse from train to tender, then comes a contingent of riotously gay silken scarves set upon poles, about a dozen on each one, carried by the following of marabouts, or priests; were that group to parade down Fifth Avenue or Piccadilly, the Champs Elysées, or the chaste Beacon Street of Boston, crowds would certainly gather and gayety reign.

Against burning white walls the blazing swirls of color make us almost reel, the world-flying publisher gasps, the French associate-editor smiles at our enthusiasm, and then points out the Sultan's servants in crimson livery touched with blue, now awaiting his arrival.

Squealing pipes, strumming strings, blaring bugles and thumping drums approach, as native and French bands arrive for the review of the guard of honor, and swarms of Arabs, venerable Jews, dapper officers of all the services, including the consular, push into the inclosure.

Someone in authority sorts out the Arab dignitaries into a great square, and sees that the colorful group of ladies in their Paris frocks and brilliant parasols does not encroach upon the space allowed for the ceremony of kissing the Sultan-Pope's hand; and then we all buzz with excitement as the royal train arrives. The bands play, the natives burst into their curious "yula-loo-loo," which takes the place of cheering, the white-robed Sultan steps down onto the scarlet and orange rugs, his suite, including His Excellency the Résident Général, Monsieur Steeg, surround him, and oh, modernity! oh, twentieth century! he is filmed for the Pathé Gazette.

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Now he is stepping into the tender, and bedlam breaks loose; whistles of ships and factories are wide open, guns thunder royal salutes, bands play their loudest, the "yula-loo-loo-loos" rise shriller and shriller, and this, we are told, is the one moment which gives His Royal Highness pure pleasure, he loving noisy demonstrations in which he has only to listen and not take the initiative. After the Sultan follows the young Prince carried by a sturdy personage, and then the suite of caids and pashas, not to forget the Grand Vizier, Si Kaddour Ben Ghabrit, and, of course, His Excellency, Monsieur Steeg.

We follow in the second tender with parts of his suite, and are watching the faces of the native princes as they, for the first time, approach the vast floating fortress which is to carry them to far-away France; it is a study! Now the Sultan is on board the Paris.

The King-Bishop is taking his place on the wonderful chess-board, to be moved about by astute hands in the game of up-to-date publicity, which French diplomacy finds expedient both for Morocco and home consumption, after the late expensive little war which has centered the eyes of the world on their protectorate as perhaps has never been the case before.

V. L. W.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

LONDON

LABOR successes in recent parliamentary by-elections—especially at North Hammersmith and Wallsend —have been so noticeable that members of the Government have begun to look for safe seats before another general election comes round. One of those concerned is Neville Chamberlain, Minister of Health, who now sits for the Ladywood Division of Liverpool. At the last election, Mr. Chamberlain held this seat against Labor by a majority of only 77 votes, his opponent being Oswald E. Mosley the brilliant Socialist son-in-law of the late Lord Curzon. The announcement is now made that Mr. Chamberlain will at the next elections transfer his candidature from this division to the neighboring one of Edgbaston, where the Conservative element is stronger. Mr. Chamberlain is the outstanding success of the present Government. He is considered to have solved the vast and difficult problem of making good the deficiency of houses in Britain. He has also put through a pension scheme for widows, orphans and veterans, which claims to relieve poverty without increasing pauperism. He comes next to Stanley Baldwin as a debater on the Conservative front bench.

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The small but influential group of women members of Parliament in the House of Commons has received notable reinforcement in the election of Margaret Bondfield, the well-known trade union publicist, to represent the Wallsend Division. Miss Bondfield was Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labor in Ramsay MacDonald's Government, but she was defeated at the last general election. Her return to Parliament now is a notable Labor victory, as she has increased by 7000 votes the majority for this party in the seat she occupies. Her fellow women members of Parliament are Miss Susan Lawrence and Miss Ellen Wilkinson, who represent Labor constituencies, and Viscountess Astor, the Duchess of Athol, and Mrs. Hilton Phillipson, who are Conservatives.

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When a man is in his night attire he looks much as other men, even if he is a Cabinet Minister. W. C. Bridgeman, the First Lord of the Admiralty, was awakened by a noise one night recently in his official residence at Admiralty House and on opening his bedroom door was confronted by two policemen. They said they had found a door open down below and were looking to see that all was well. So he suggested that as everything appeared to be all right they might leave. "Who are you," said one of them, "the caretaker?" "Not quite," said Mr. Bridgeman, "I am the First Lord of the Admiralty." Apologies were offered and accepted, and the First Lord went back to bed.

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A remarkable illustration of the effect of belief on the human body was given recently by Sir William Hardy in the Food Section of the Congress of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. During the war a committee was appointed to investigate the nutritive properties of "war bread," and the most extensive and exact experiments were undertaken. These were tried on small groups of men in different places and also on large bodies of workers in a munitions factory. To this latter body "war bread" was given in its worst form; the materials, maize flour and wheaten flour, were taken from the worst samples of the worst kinds then available with the object of contrasting its digestibility with pure wheaten flour. But by an error the advance notes of the doctor were read to give the impression that the test was being made with the pure flour. This leaked out and the men and women believed that for a time they had been let off "war bread" and had returned to the pure article. Not only did they thoroughly enjoy it and report enthusiastically on it, but the general health and well-being of all improved, while certain disabilities which had been ascribed to the war bread disappeared.

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A Banks Club, where social relations and wider friendships between all those engaged in banking, both in London, the provinces and abroad, may be cultivated, has been organized in London. Temporary quarters have been secured in the First Avenue Hotel in Holborn, near Kingsway, where all the usual club facilities have been installed. It is planned to secure a membership of about 10,000 and to erect a permanent clubhouse similar to that of the Royal Automobile Club. It is hoped that the club will become an international center for those in the banking business in all parts of the world.

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Never in the history of the London Zoo has it contained so many young animals. The whole place resembles a nursery. There are three baby jackals, four young foxes, two young dholes—the red dogs of India—and a friendly family of wolf cubs. At first the dholes were provided with a mongrel dog for a foster mother, but appear to thrive better on artificial food. They were removed for better attention to the zoo sanitorium, but the foster mother insisted on following and keeps a close watch over her adopted babies. There is also a playful young leopard cub, while two wild-cat kittens show that family in a more amiable mood than usual. An infant sea lion and a young pygmy elephant attract much attention from all visitors. Keepers say that the worst youngster in the zoo is the baby kiang, or Tibetan wild ass. Dreading the possibility of being called upon to do a job of work, the kiang family are at war with mankind from their earliest days.

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All London has been interested in the announcement that C. B. Cochran, the theatrical producer and athletic promoter, has been appointed manager of the Albert Hall for five years. The Albert Hall holds somewhat the same relation to London as Madison Square Garden to New York, but in some respects it has been a white elephant. It is hoped that Mr. Cochran's undoubted talents as a producer will succeed in making it a popular and profitable place. The new manager has already announced that he hopes to produce spectacular arena plays of the type of "The Miracle," "Nero," and "Quo Vadis." When asked whether revue would have a place in his plans, Mr. Cochran replied, "If it is, the book will probably be by Aristophanes. After all, many of the plays of the great Greek dramatist were really the revues of his day."

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Sayings of the week:

An international journalist is an agent for preserving the peace of the world.—*Viscount Cecil of Chelwood.*

The right of free speech is not the right to state that there are milestones on the Dover Road, but the right of speaking controversially. Free speech is the basis of all Parliamentary Government.—*G. Bernard Shaw.*

Purely personal attack is a low and demeaning game, whoever plays it.—*Ramsay MacDonald.*

We are not at the end of our prosperity, but at the beginning.—*Sir Alfred Mond.*

In almost every department British industry is far more efficient than it was ten or twelve years ago.—*Walter Runciman, M. P.*

In pronunciation, what everybody says today is more important than what the Greeks used to say.—*Robert Lynd.*